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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

New U.S.-Contra Ties Reported

Some Arms Said to Market Said t Allen Hellman

WASHINGTON -- Congressio tel investigators have uncovered Peter Feb. sendence that Lieutenant coordinated many Officer Local Control of the Nicaraguan

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ords and perform

ribes through Portugal, according to congressional sources.

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The disclosure calls into questions that leaving its disclosure calls into questions that leaving its discourse of assertions that Reagan in the Louis discourse of assertions that Reagan industriation officials were defying the congressional ban on direct or industrial at the rebels.

The construction officials were defying the congressional ban on direct or industrial at the rebels.

The congressional arms and in the rebels of the unrespondent of the intelligence committee report on the Iranian arms affair continue to be made public by footh political supporters and opponing the administration.

Congressional investigators said that the continue to the made public by footh political supporters and opponing the administration.

Congressional investigators said

Congressional investigation of the control of the c supposedly private network that was providing military aid to the Nicaragnan rebels. The investigators found that Colonel North, as a member of the National Security a series of clandestine arms ship-Council staff, had been involved in meats paid for with money that had been frinneled through a Panaпапівні сопрапу.

They recounted one incident in

LATE NEWS

Guinness Names

LONDON (Reuters) - The

British Irish brewing company Guinness named a new char-man Sunday to take over from Ernest W. Saunders, who

stepped aside until the British

Mr. Saunders announced

Friday that he would step down during the investigation by the

Department of Trade and In-

dustry into Guinness's conduct

during its bitterly fought £2.7 billion (\$4 billion) takeover of a

board for the time being.

Hn 'Overworked'

BELJING (AP) - Hu Yao-

bang, secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, is

too overworked to meet with

visitors, a Japanese politician

INSIDE TODAY

A drug shows premise in the

batfle against AIDS. Page 2.

The Soviet Union named a

new chief negotiator to the Geneva arms talks. Page 3.

Illuly's defense minister feels

betrayed over the Iran-contra

affair. Insights, Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

was told Sunday.

GENERAL NEWS

New Chairman



Oliver L. North

United States. According to American accounts, an Israeli business-man erred by allowing an Israeli-chartered plane to take off before disclosures throw into question repeated CIA denials over

required permission. In any event, the Israeli plane The officials said that, in addi-

congressional sources, was to consider using a plane being prepared

See IRAN, Page 6

Cities Hit In Attacks by Iran, Iraq

The Associated Press NICOSIA -- Iran launched missile attacks on Sunday against Baghdad and the southern Iraqi

government completes an in-query into the company's af-fairs. Iraq said that it countered with a devastating" air strike on the Iranian holy city of Qum.
Fierce fighting between ground

port city of Basra.

third straight day, and communi-ques from both sides indicated that Iranian forces were still on the offensive near Basra. Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said that Iranian troops had

Scotch whisky maker, Distillers, last summer.

The company said Sir Norkilled or wounded 14,000 Iraqis man Macfarlane, a Scottish and captured 1,000 prisoners of war since the offensive, which Iran businessman, would serve as chairman of the Gninness has code-named Karbala 5, began

An Iraqi field commander quoted by Iraq's official news agency said Iran lost 250 tanks in heavy fighting and that Iranian casualties included at least 5,000 dead.

The claims could not be substantiated because neither side allows foreign correspondents into the hattle zones on a regular basis.

Iran had threatened to launch an offensive to end the six-year war before the Persian year ends in late March. Iran's strategy appeared to be to capture or surround Basra, which is the second-largest city in Iraq, with a population of about one million people.

The Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps command was quoted in news reports as saying that a surface-to-surface missile was fired early Sunday at Baghdad, hitting Iraq's air force command.

Three missiles, believed to be Soviet-made Scud missiles, also were fired at military and economic tar-

gets in Basra, Tehran radio said. Iraq confirmed the missile attacks. But a spokesman denied the air headquarters had been hit, say-ing the missile exploded in a residential area, killing a number of civilians.

iraq reported its planes bombed Qum on Samrday and again on Sunday. In the southern war front, Irani-

an forces that crossed the international border early Friday appeared to be holding onto a swath of Iraqi territory.

CIA May Have Aided Rebels Despite Ban

By James LeMoyne New York Times Service WASHINGTON - U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officers in Costa Rica were far more deeply involved than previously acknowl-edged in advising the Nicaraguan

Nicaragua's president signed a new constitution, then suspended 10 provisions. Page 3.

rebels on military and political strategy last year, according to re-bel officers, Costa Rican officials and U.S. congressional aides.

According to these sources, who provided names and dates detailing early November 1985, in which the the agency's activities, CIA officers Israeli government was trying to in Costa Rica advised the rebels on deliver Hawk missiles to Iran by military organization and tactics, way of Portugal on behalf of the weapons deliveries and the forma-

landing rights were secured in Por-tugal. Israeli officials say Colonel had been directly involved in rebel North had neglected to obtain the military activities at a time when the law restricted such activities.

flew halfway to Portugal and then tion, senior CIA officers appear to was forced to return on "its last have been closely involved with codrop of fuel."

vert weapons shipments to the rebels, known as contras, that were for a plane to carry the arms to carried out by American flight Iran. His first thought, according to crews based in El Salvador. Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Ver-

mont Democrat who is a member of the Scnate intelligence panel, said Saturday that if the CIA engaged in these activities, it would be "a total violation" of the congressional restrictions and "a complete contradiction of the assurances we were getting from the CLA that their people were observing both the letter and the spirit of the

The congressional restrictions on aid to the contras in effect in 1986 permitted the CIA to pass intelligence information to them, but barred intelligence agencies from spending money on direct or indirect support of paramilitary opera-tions against Nicaragua and from offering military advice or direction. Congress acthorized \$27 million for such nonlethal equipment as trucks and helicopters for medi-

Kathy Pherson, a CIA spokeswoman, said the agency had complied with all congressional restric-tions on its activities in Central

Other Reagan administration officials, while declining to comment See CONTRA, Page 6



The institute said it was essential tered."

Finance Ministers Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany, center, and Edouard Balladur of France, right, before the meeting of EC ministers on Sunday in Brussels.

EMS Agreement On Revaluation Reported Near

By Peter Maass

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers, seeking to end a monetary crisis, were nearing agreement Sunday on a revaluation of the West German mark and Dutch guilder by 3 percent against the French franc, EC officials said.

عملا من الأمل أ

An accord was being held up by Belgium, Denmark and Ireland. They argued that their currencies should be revalued by 1 percent, EC officials said. Although the talks were reported as tense, the officials believed the standoff would be ended by Monday morn-

ation, which it judges as economically unnecessary and politically damaging. Observers noted that Paris, buffeted by strikes, could ill afford a franc devaluation.

mains ecologically dormant over partment of Environment and En-

a natural regeneration process, aid-regard the report as too optimistic.

due out to the North Sea.

"With this report, it is pretty soon the river water quality would

clear that regeneration of the river equal its former state.

entire ecosystem had been shat-

fore it could be determined how

Paul Imhoff, an environmental

An EMS realignment could mean European Community budget problems. Page 7.

lished in 1979 to stabilize exchange

The currencies of Britain,

France would prevail, although the

anticipated 3-percent revaluation

of the mark was smaller than what

The EC ministers, joined by their

central bank governors, decided to

meet in emergency session in Brus-

sels after aides failed Saturday to

currencies in the European Mone-

tary System. The system was estab-

agree on a realignment of the eight

some experts had expected.

The French government has steadfastly refused another devalurates in the FC. Greece, Spain and Portugal are not in the system's exchange-rate mechanism, although ministers from those countries take part in

EMS meetings. A realignment has been expected since the French franc began a steep fall last week against the West German mark. The franc's drop came as strikes throughout France shook public confidence, and coincided with speculation in marks by investors fleeing the weakening U.S. dollar.

EMS central banks reportedly spent from \$6 billion to \$10 billion last week to keep the French franc and other EMS currencies from falling below their floor levels. The EMS forbids member currencies. except for the Italian lira, from moving more than 2.25 percent above or below set parities.

The intervention by the banks accentuated a dispute between Paris and Bonn, with France urging a mark revaluation and West Germany calling for a franc devaluation.

See EMS, Page 6

Report Is Optimistic on Recovery of Rhine

By Thomas Netter nal Herald Tribune

GENEVA - Two months after a fire and chemical spill in Basel polluted the Rhine River, causing widespread fear that the waterway was ecologically dead, a report says the river may be able to regenerate faster than was believed.

The federal Institute of Water Planning Purification and Protection in Dubendorf, near Zurich, which is independent of industry influence, says the river could begin to rebuild its food chain as early as this spring.
Other predictions have said that

it might take up to 10 years for the river to regenerate fish and water life killed by the Nov. 1 chemical spill during a fire at a warehouse owned by Sandoz AG, one of Switzerland's largest chemical compa-

A step-by-step process involving ing of fish and eels, could begin to the damage, the report says. "It is not impossible that the and backwaters.

regeneration of invertebrate, or spineless microorganisms could be-

pollution and cold weather, re- said Alfred Degen, of the state Deriver would again be able to support water life, such as fish." much of its course from Basel ergy in Basel. "It doesn't look as The report, released last week, through West Germany and bad as before, when we thought the

marked the first optimistic assess-ment since the spill, which was France. widely seen as Western Europe's worst ecological disaster in a de-cade. Water used to put out the fire avoided if the river was to carry out mental officials said they did not carried an estimated 30 tons of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and dyes into the river, coloring it red washed most of the poisonous resitions remained to be answered beand killing hundreds of thousands of fish and eels.

The incident prompted demands for compensation, both for lost is absolutely possible, and possible commercial fishing revenues and in a shorter time than we thought," contaminated water supplies, and has spurred the Swiss government and chemical industry to promise and chemical industry to promise stricter safety procedures and regu-

The new findings have received support from local environmentalists both in and out of government. Basel officials say they also believe the growth of microorganisms and plant life, followed by the restockof the river has survived, and fish-Officials say they believe some revive the river and rapidly reverse fish lived, either in clean pockets of water on the riverbed or in its ports

Even so, Mr. Stumm and other experts cautioned that the regenergin this spring," said Werner ation of the Rhine was a delicate Stumm, chief of the institute's reprocess that depended on a variety search team. "And with that, the of factors. The river, because of

Subpoenas

By George Lardner Jr. and Caryle Murphy Washington Post Service

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and his wife, Imelda, have been subpoensed by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, and are expected to testify, possibly this month, according to sources. The grand jury is investigating alleged kickbacks in U.S.-financed

military sales to the Philippines under the Marcos government. Mr. Marcos is tentatively sched-

nled to go before the grand jury Jan. 22, but a spokesman in Honolulu, where the Marcoses are living in exile, said they have asked for a postponement to avoid the winter cold and to ensure security. "My president is still hoping that

the hearing could be moved to another date," said the aide, "It is very, very cold for anyone to go to Washington, D.C."

If a delay is not granted, however, the Marcoses will comply with the subpoena, the spokesman said. wife has been questioned in a criminal investigation since they fled the Philippines in February for asylum in the United States. Federal grand juries in Pittsburgh and San Francisco also have been investigating alleged bribes and misuse of began by focusing on three Califor-U.S. aid funds during Mr. Marcos's nia companies that had received

Mr. Marcos has been questioned about other matters in depositions for pending civil suits, but he has consistently invoked his Fifth Amendment rights against self-in-crimination. He cited the amendtioning by attorneys for the Philippine government in Septem-

A federal magistrate in San



PRESIDENT TAKES A BACK SEAT — President Corazon C. Aquino watches as her daughter, Kris, sings at a rally urging ratification of the draft Philippine Constitution. The rally took place in the northern town of Santiago.

Francisco, citing the Alexandria investigation, ruled last month that Mr. Marcos was within his rights in The appearance would mark the refusing to answer questions befirst time that Mr. Marcos or his cause there was "at least the possibility of a prosecution in the Unit-The Alexandria investigation

started in mid-1984 but has produced no indictments. Defense Department auditors

contracts to supply communica-tions equipment to the Philippine armed forces. Those contracts were financed by the Pentagon's foreign military sales program.

The companies, Amworld, Tele-com Satellites of America and Digment nearly 200 times during ques- ital Contractors, were set up in 1981 by a Filipino named Raymond Moreno, a close triend of General Fabian C. Ver, former chief of the armed forces.

Later, investigators began looking at Pentagon contracts that Mr. Moreno had helped arrange with other U.S. companies. The grand jury is trying to determine whether there were illegal commissions or fraudulent overcharges on more than \$100 million worth of contracts. According to several sources,

General Ver, a relative and close associate of Mr. Marcos, is a target of the investigation. General Ver appeared before the panel briefly March, but he declined to an-Subpoenaed again late last year,

he did not appear, and a warrant See MARCOS, Page 6

Manila is said to be considering barring Citibank over delays in debt talks. Page 7.

One Lesson From Fire Disaster in San Juan: It Could Happen Anywhere

By Jon Nordheimer New York Times Service

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico - Special circumstances, including a pile of new furniture, weak safety regulations and a poorly equipped, understrength fire department, helped bring the death toll to 96 in the fire New Year's Eve at the Dupont Plaza Hotel.

But safety experts say these factors should not divert Americans from the real lesson to be drawn from the disaster: It could have happened, and might still happen, in any number of public places across the United States.

What happened at the Dupont Plaza could be repeated, the experts said, because fire safety regulations in the United States are a patchwork. The National Fire Protection Association, a nonprofit educational group of fire service officials based in Quincy, Massachusetts, publishes fire codes and building standards that serve as models. States, counties and municipalities adopt or revise them as they see fit.

Florida, Hawaii and Massachusetts, for example, have recently expanded sprinkler requirements for existing buildings. But because of the costs involved, the codes give older buildings as long as 15 years to comply. New York, New Jersey and

Connecticut are among the few states that have enacted stringent uniform codes. Even where codes are strict, however, enforcement can be spotty. What worries many fire experts the most is the use of plastics and other synthetic materials in furnishings. In hotels like the

Broncos Beat Browns in Overtime, Gain Super Bowl

Quarterback John Elway, fleeing the defensive rush of the Cleveland Browns in the first quarter

Sunday, led the Denver Broncos on a game-tying 98-yard drive in the fourth quarter of the

National Football League contest, then Rich Karlis kicked a 33-yard field goal early in overtime

for a 23-20 victory that put the Broncos into the Super Bowl for the second time. Page 12.

'Synthetics are used throughout buildings, and especially in places like expensive resort hotels, and the

basic ingredient in them is the same thing they make gasoline from." - Richard Duffy, fire safety expert

Dupont Plaza, russ, upholstery, wall decorations, draperies, mirrors, wiring and even parts of slot machine casings are made

of materials that emit poisonous gases when they burn. The experts say that many municipal safety codes are designed to protect against the kind of fire common 50 years ago. The new killer in burning buildings is not live flame fueled by

wood, but greasy black smoke from smoldering synthetic mate-

"Eighty percent of fire deaths in the United States today are caused by inhalation of toxic by-products," said Richard Duffy, Plaza fire in a pile of new, plastic-wrapped furniture in the hotel director of health and safety for the International Association of Fire Fighters, a 170,000-member union. "Synthetics are used throughout buildings, and especially in places like expensive resort hotels, and the basic ingredient in them is the same thing walls and ceiling to encircle the casino before most people they make gasoline from."

Investigators now say that many of the 91 victims in the Dupont Plaza's casino died in seconds when intense heat flashed through the room. But the smoke came first, and experts say they believe it felled many persons before they could make their way to safety.

In the 1980 MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas, more than 60 of the 85 deaths were caused by toxic gases. Since then, the fire fighters' union has been trying to persuade local and state governments to require combustion toxicity tests for all synthet-

ic furnishings in public buildings.

Design can also pose problems: Fires can find open highways and fresh fuel in the hidden spaces, or plenums, above dropped ceilings. "The more plenum space the greater the hazard." said Stanley M. Chesley of Cincinnati, a lawyer who specializes in trophe before it takes action," he said.

fire-related damage suits. "There is a lot of oxygen in a plenum and fuels like plastic wiring to add to the fire's spread.

It has been established that someone started the Dupont ballroom, on a lower floor. Mr. Chesley and others say it is likely that toxic smoke, flames and intense heat entered the large plenum between ballroom and casino and then rose within realized the peril.

In any case, the experts agree, the existence of smoke detectors, automatic sprinklers or a working alarm system probably would have prevented many deaths.

Puerto Rico has not amended its fire code since it was adopted in 1963, at about the time the hotel was built. Moreover, fire inspectors complained last week that they have no power to enforce the code in such mainstays of the tourist ndustry as oceanfront hotels.

Also, Puerto Rico's fire department is understaffed and lacks modern equipment, but Mr. Duffy said the deficiencies of the department should not overshadow the lessons to be learned from the intensity and rapid spread of the smoke and fire. "We live in an event-by-event society that waits for a catas-

Ted Turner may be negotiating to sell a big piece of his financially troubled Turner Broadcasting System. Page 7. The British government is considering selling British Rail to the public after the next genaral election. SPORTS Chica carried like TA conditional agreement has A CONTRACTOR

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put Australia IV into the de-lender finals of the America's Cup competition. Page 13.

TO OUR READERS

The next Personal Investing section will appear in the International Herald Tribune of Monday, Jan. 19

Supposed to the first

whater 1-27

Shultz Says Policy Unchanged On Pretoria Despite Criticism

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — Secretary of State the U.S. government's policy of spite the imposition last fall of economics."

The secretar government there.

Mr. Shultz's remarks came at a press conference Saturday in which
African reporters bombarded the specifically. secretary with sharp questions about U.S. policy toward Africa, including economic aid to sub-Saharan Africa and the administra- er aid to "freedom fighters" option's support of South African-backed rebels in Angola.

A Kenyan reporter asked Mr. Shultz who was on the third leg of his tour of six black African nations, whether there was any change in U.S. policy toward Pre toria following the congressionally mandated sanctions imposed in September.

"The way you implement them is you are there," Mr. Shultz said. "You stay there. You don't go away. You don't just throw up your hands and say, I don't like it. I'm leaving. You stay there. You are, if I may use the term, engaged.

"So this is our policy — to be engaged and engaged with every-body and we hope that our actions will be constructive," he added. Mr. Shultz said the United States

hoped to be engaged with South African black nationalist, mixedrace and Indian groups, as well as "the whites there who, after all, are

The secretary plans to meet later this month in Washington with Oliver Tambo, head of the African National Congress, which is fighting for black majority rule and is outlawed in South Africa.

Many critics of the administration in the United States and in black Africa have attacked "constructive engagement," which relies on quiet diplomacy to bring about change in South Africa, as ineffec-

Mr. Shultz said President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya had presented his views on South Africa "very

By Edward Cody

independence to New Caledonia.

in relations, the French decisions

have called attention to the discord

13 Pacific nations joined in the

French sensitivities have been

heightened since the United Na-

tions General Assembly voted Dec.

2 to put New Caledonia on the

assembly's list of territories that

should be granted independence

and called on France to "cooperate

with the UN decolonization com-

mittee in the implementation of

this resolution." Australia was

among the Pacific countries push-

ing hardest for the General Assem-

In apparent retaliation two

weeks later, Foreign Minister Jean-

UNIVERSITY

DEGREE

SACHELOR'S . MASTER'S . DOCTORATE

Send detailed resume for tree evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

600 N. Sepulvedo Bivd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

South Pacific Forum.

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While falling far short of a break

cific island.

ington Past Service

over French rule of the South Pa- Australia.

PARIS - The French govern-

France Expels Envoy

on these issues between France and Jacques Chirac's government have

South Pacific.

consular mandate.

day, but he did not elaborate.

On another topic, Mr. Shultz was George P. Shultz has insisted that asked by a Nigerian journalist "constructive engagement" with economic aid to black Africa this South Africa has not changed de- year had been dictated by "racism

The secretary replied by explaining the sharp cutback mandated by Congress in the administration's budget generally and in foreign aid

Another reporter, a Kenyan, asked why the administration was willing to provide military and othposed to Communism but not those, such as South African blacks, fighting for "human dignity and human rights."

Mr. Shultz did not answer the question directly, but said, "We are that support,

strongly" during their talks Satur- in favor of freedom and human rights and dignity everywhere and we support it where we think it can do some good in a security sense."

Earlier, the Nigerian reporter had also asked Mr. Shultz about U.S. backing for Jonas Savimbi's guerrilla movement fighting in An-gola against the Soviet-backed Marxist government. The policy of secret aid for Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola, adopted by the administration last year, has been bitterly criticized by many black African leaders. Mr. Shultz told the reporter that the administration supported Mr. Savimbi and others around the





Keekorok Lodge in the Masai Mara game reserve during the U.S. official's visit to Kenya.

Drug Shows Promise in the Battle Against AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a sixmonth study, the drug ribavirin ap-peared to halt the progression of an early form of infection caused by the AIDS virus, a drug company

It is the first time that a drug has seemed to prevent acquired im-nune deficiency syndrome from developing in patients with early signs of infection with the virus.

But medical experts cautioned against false hopes. The drug is not a cure for AIDS, Dr. Karl M. Johnson, medical director of the drug company, ICN Pharmaceuticals, of Costa Mesa, California, and other company officials stressed at a news conference Friday.

"It is an important step," Dr. Johnson said in an interview. He added that much more research was needed before it could be determined whether this or any drug would conquer the disease. "It won't surprise me if some people who took ribavirin in the study eventually will come down with AIDS."

done to anger the French authorities. Officials of Prime Minister

accused Australia recently of inter-

and a "systematic campaign

against French policies" in the

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of

Australia in a statement issued in

Canberra, called the expulsion or-

der "unilateral and unjustified"

and denied that Mr. Dauth had

acted outside the definition of his

New Caledonia has become a

thorn in the side of the French

government since clashes in late

Mitterrand responded with a for-

mula that could have opened the

way to eventual independence for the island. Since Mr. Chirac came

to power with a conservative par-

liamentary majority in March

1986. Australia and other Pacific

countries have expressed fear that

this opening will be abandoned.

ference in internal French affairs

Sponsors of the ribavirin experi-ments, which include the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, New York, said the trials were the longest and most extensive ever held to test the potential anti-viral activity of any drug against the AIDS virus.

Dr. Frank E. Young, commis-sioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, said in an interview that his agency had started to review the summary data of the experiments it received on Monday, expected to receive more, and "would leave no stone unturned" to determine "as expeditiously as possible" the drug's safety and effi-

The study was conducted at four U.S. medical centers and involved a total of 163 patients, all of whom had swollen lymph nodes but who were not suffering from AIDS itself and who took two capsules each day for 24 weeks. Neither the patients nor their doctors knew what the capsules contained until after the data was analyzed, beginning on Dec. 23.

The 163 patients were divided into three groups.

One group of 52 received a total dose of 800 milligrams of ribavirin in the capsules; none in this group went on to develop AIDS.

A second group of 55 received 600 milligrams each day; six of these patients developed AIDS.

A third group of 56 received a placebo; 10 developed AIDS.

Ribavirin was "very well tolerated" by those who took it in the study and there were few serious side effects, said Dr. Peter Mansell, of the Institute of Immunologic Disorders, which is affiliated with the University of Texas Medical Center in Houston. Among the side effects cited were insomnia, irritability and intestinal discomfort.

Ribavirin was not compared in this study to another drug called AZT, or azidothymidine, which was found to improve the health of a group of AIDS patients who had suffered a form of pneumonia called pneumocystis carinii. With approval from the Food and Drug Administration, the manufacturer, the Burroughs Wellcome Co., has made AZT available to about 3,000

AIDS patients before the drug has been approved for marketing.

ICN officials said that they had no plans to make ribavirin available for the treatment of infection with the AIDS virus until the drug

agency gave its approval.
Since Roland Robinson, an organic chemist, synthesized tiba-virin about 1970, the drug has been studied for its activity against a number of viruses, Dr. Johnson said. He credited Dr. Joseph B.

McCormick of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta with first detecting from test tube experiments ribavirin's effects against the AIDS virus. Estimates indicate that up to 2 million Americans are infected with the AIDS virus. The disease is

considered fatal. As of Jan. 5, a total of 29,137 cases of AIDS were reported to the Centers for Disease Control and of these, 16,481 have ise doctors first recognized

AIDS only in 1981, there has not been sufficient time to learn how many of those infected with the virus will come down with the dis-

Nakasone

For Talks

In Helsinki

HELSINKI — Prime Minister

Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan be-

gan Sunday an official visit to Fin-

land during which he is expected to

ask Finnish leaders about their

views on the leadership in the Sovi-

Many analysts say that one of

the failures of Japanese diplomacy under Mr. Nakasone has been

Moscow's rejection so far of his

attempts to invite the Soviet leader.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to Japan

and to make a return visit to the

His two days of talks in Finland

are to include meetings with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Presi-

dent Manno Koivisto, two of the

most frequent visitors to Moscow

The New York Times reported

Government officials have char-

made state visits to the countries on

Of particular interest is whether

ne prime minister will offer Po-

land some form of economic assis-

tance when he arrives in Warsaw

on Thursday. Foreign Ministry of-

ficials say there are no such plans.

which often reflects government thinking reported that Mr. Naka-

sone was prepared to make available \$200 million in loans from

Japan's Export-Import Bank, after Poland presents a plan for repaying its \$30 billion debt to Western

Japan, along with a number of

Western countries, imposed eco-

nomic sanctions on Poland after

martial law was declared in 1981.

But the Japanese, who hold about

\$1 billion of the Polish debt, have

recently eased their hard-line stand

and indicated a readiness to restore

Nevertheless, The Japan Times,

Mr. Nakasone's itinerary.

outside the Eastern bloc.

■ Unprecedented Trip

et Union.

via and Poland.

Soviet Union.

from Tokyo:

Strikes Seen Subsiding In France

The state-owned railway said 70 percent of scheduled long-distance

trains were running and that work had resumed at more than half of the 94 main depots. The unions isputed the figures. Three unions accepted a pay of-

In Paris, however, a strike by the workers for the Metro and bus sys-

The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, said in a statement Sunday that it would not join four other unions in forms of protest rather than cutting

Mr. Nakasone arrived in Helsinki on Saturday at the start of a tour of four countries with special insights into the Kremlin. They are Finland, East Germany, Yugoslaductions."

working hours and conditions.

The stoppage on the railways,

Union for French Democracy parties, which are partners in the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and the far-right National Front, business organizations and consumer groups planned railies Monday in acterized Mr. Nakasone's trip as an

ing Japan's diplomacy beyond its Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the customary focus on the United States, Asia and Western Europe. No Japanese leader has ever before

PARIS - Strikes among workers in French public services ap-peared to be winding down Sunday as support for the stoppages

fer Saturday for workers at the state-owned electricity and gas utilities, where strikes disrupted service last week. Management said it expected there would be no more of the random power cuts that have provoked protests this week by many businesses and private con-

terns over pay entered its seventh day and appeared certain to con-tinue Monday. The systems appeared to be operating at about half their normal capacity on Sun-The pro-Socialist French Demo-

cratic Labor Confederation, or CFDT, was scheduled to decide Monday whether to join the accord reached by the utilities workers. It called for its members to end their walkout.

power production.
"A cold wave is hitting our country," the statement said. "The CGT considers that the population should not, under the circumstances, be affected by power re-

But dissatisfaction among workers in the public sector persisted over the government's policies of limiting wage rises, scaling down the state's participation in industry and introducing more flexible

which began 25 days ago, was strongest in the south, where train drivers in Marseille, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Montpellier voted to extend their action for 24 hours. The Rally for the Republic and

Paris and elsewhere to protest the important breakthrough, broaden-

> extreme-right National Front, said Sunday his party's demonstration would be aimed at what he called government laxity in handling the

WORLD BRIEFS

Guerrillas to Discuss Kabul Truce Bid

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — Afghan rebel leaders are due to meet.

Monday to discuss the Kabul government's new peace offer, an official of the main guerrilla alliance said Saturday.

Leaders of the seven parties in the Islamic Unity of Mujahidin of Afghanistan will gather in the northwestern Pakistani city of Peshawar,

Major General Najibullah, the Afghan leader, began an initiative to end the eight-year conflict two weeks ago, offering to talk to the rebels and declaring a cease-fire that is scheduled to begin Thursday. The guerrillas rejected the proposal, but some guerrilla supporters have said it was necessary to give a more substantive response.

Report Assails U.S. Math Curriculum

NEW YORK (AP) - Mathematics pupils in the United States healty trail those in Japan and Hong Kong, largely because of unchallenging and pointlessly repetitious school curriculum, a U.S. study of schools in 8 countries and territories concludes.

In school mathematics, the United States is an underachieving nation and our curriculum is helping to create a nation of underachievers," said the study, "The Underachieving Curriculum: Assessing U.S. School Mathematics from an International Perspective," which was released

The report follows a study, released Jan. 3 by the U.S. education secretary, William J. Bennett, that extelled Japanese elementary and secondary schools. Mr. Bennett suggested that Americans borrow some ideas from Japan, especially the view that "progress can be made by practically anyone who tries hard enough."

Pope Assails Arms Race, Calls for Cuts

ROME (NYT) - Pope John Paul II condemned the sums race Saturday as a fundamental cause of friction between rich and poor countries, and he called on nations to cut their stockpiles of weapons to levels compatible with self-defense.

In his annual New Year's address to diplomats accredited to the

Vatican John Paul also said nations making the "long and difficult" passage from dictatorship to democracy needed encouragement to take the "path of peace."

Huge military expenditures, he said, look "dangerous, runous and secondalous" to countries that lack essential food and sanitation. The pontiff added: "This is one of the keys to the problems of North-South relations which seem, from an ethical point of view, even more fundamental than those in East-West relations."

U.S., Egypt Differ on Peace Moves



Richard W. Murphy

CAIRO (UPI) — Egypt and the United States have differed publicly over the need for an international conference on Middle East peace, with a U.S. diplomat, Rich-ard W. Murphy, calling instead for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Murphy, an assistant secre-tary of state, speaking after an hour-long meeting with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid, said the United States "did not see value" in a conference involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. A spokesman for Mr. Abdel Meguid said he called for an "international peace conference as the practical means in whose framework negotiations can be held."

Mr. Murphy previously visited Jordan and Israel for talks on activating the stalled peace effort and restoring U.S. credibility in the Arab world after the U.S. arros-forhostages deal with Iran.

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Chad Reports Clashes With Libyans

van troops and Chadian forces for said that it would turn to other several skirmishes in northern Chad, leaving some Libyan soldiers killed and wounded, the government said Sunday.

A military statement said the clashes occurred Saturday near Yehhi-Bou, east of Bardai near Chad's border with Libya.

Meanwhile, the head of France's armed forces, General Jean-Michel Sanlnier, ended an evaluation mission to Chad on Sunday and said that there was "uncontestably a new situation" in the Libyan offensive in the north that began last month. The offensive apparently has stalled and government troops have scored some successes, notably the taking of

U.S. Marine Linked to Soviet Spying

WASHINGTON (WP) - A U.S. Marine Corps security guard assigned to embassies in Moscow and Vicana is in pre-trial confinement at the Quantico Marine base in Virginia on suspicion of espionage, military officials said

Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, 25, of Chicago, is under investigation for pionage, unauthorized removal and disclosure of classified information and failing to report contacts with citizens of Communist-controlled nations, a Marine spokeswoman said Saturday.

Sergeant Lonetree allegedly provided secret information to the Soviet Union through a woman believed to be an agent of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, according to a State Department source who described the activities as "a classic Soviet entrapment case."

For the Record

The last 11 prisoners protesting alleged brutality at Glasgow's high-security Barlinnie Prison gave themselves up Saturday, a government

spokeswoman said. (Reuters)
Six Itakan Radical Party members, including three members of Parliament, were arrested Sunday in Warsaw while demonstrating against Monday's visit to Italy and later the Vatican by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, (AFP)

South Africa's population fell 3.3 million to 23.4 million from 1984 to mid-1985, according to a survey by the South African Institute of Race

Storms, Record Cold Strike Europe

LONDON — As a cold snap swept across Europe, 48 persons died in the Soviet Union, the Swedish Army was called out to reach thousands of isolated homes and fishermen were shipwrecked by storms.

Record low temperatures were reported throughout Europe, with eastern Siberia the cold-est at minus 60 degrees centigrade (minus 76 degrees Fahrenheit).

The temperature in Helsinki dropped Saturday to minus 34.3 degrees centigrade (minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit), the lowest temperature recorded there this century.

Soviet press reports said 48 persons died in fires caused mainly by defective heaters in the country's coldest January since 1950.

The cold caused two deaths in Sweden on Satur-

day when a passenger train crashed into a train engine at Stode station, north of Stockholm. Offi-cials said a frozen switch apparently diverted the train to the wrong track. Five fishermen were rescued off the Ahmeria

coast of Spain after their vessel was shipwrecked. Three Danish fishermen survived more than 30 hours on a leaking life raft in the Baltic Sea after a wave sank their boat Friday.

■ 9 Deaths Linked to Weather in France

Firemen said an overheated wood stove started a fire early Sunday in a house on the western coast of France, killing four children and three adults in the same family, United Press International reported from Châteauneuf-sur-Charente, France.

In another accident in France, two fishermen in Normandy were blown overboard and drowned when their boats were struck by high winds.

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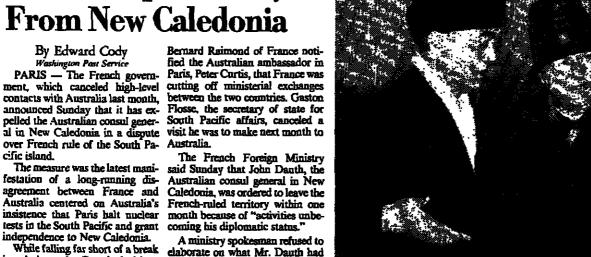
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WORLDWIDE



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, left, is greeted upon his arrival in Finland by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

Trish UN Soldier Killed 1984 between independent activists from the local Melanesian people, called Kanaks, and French settlers By Israelis in Lebanon eager to keep the territory as a part of France. The Socialist government then in power under President François

BEIRUT - The commander of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon said Sunday that unprovoked Israeli tank fire had killed a UN soldier from Ireland. "The Irish soldier," said Major

General Gustav Haegglund, the commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, "was killed by a round fired from an Israeli tank This firing was unprovoked. "I have vigorously protested this act to the Israeli authorities, who

undertook to conduct an orgent investigation." The Irishman, Corporal Dermot McGloughlin, 33, was killed Saturday at a UN post near the village of Baraachit on the edge of Israel's

self-declared "security zone." The UNIFIL spokesman, Timus Goksel, said that Corporal McGloughlin died after an Israeli unit near Baraachit opened fire with tanks, mortars and machine guns at an Irish-held UN position

on Saturday night. "The Irish position commander on both sides to stop fighting. went up to the roof of the building and fired two flares to show that the position was occupied by UNI-FIL troops," Mr. Goksel said. "But as he was coming down, another tank round exploded in a room To Buy U.S. Fighters where the soldier was resting. The position was seriously damaged and the firing continued for 10

He was the 21st Irish soldier to die in Lebanon and the 139th fatal- 16 fighters, a government spokesity suffered by UNIFIL since it was man said Sunday, deployed in 1978 after an Israeli The transaction, which has been invasion of the south. In Jerusalem, an Israeli Army spokeswoman said Corporal billion and will be paid out of U.S.

guerrilla concentration on the border of the security zone. She said the Irish soldier was in a nearby building that houses the UNIFIL post. The spokeswoman said that the

army had opened an investigation into the incident. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "Needless to say, we expressed sorrow and regret over the death of the Irish soldier and immediately after hearing of it

finding out exactly what hap-Mr. Rabin, speaking after a cabi-net meeting, said: "When the in-quiry is ended, we will tell the

we began an investigation geared at

Separately, Beirut International Airport returned to normal operations Sunday. Flights had been disrupted for three days by shellfire.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas and Shiite Amal militiamen traded fire at Beirut refugee camps Sunday as Iranian mediators called

ATHENS - The Greek government will sign an agreement with General Dynamics Corporation on Monday for the purchase of 40 F-

Greece to Sign Contract under negotiation for more than two years, is valued at about \$1 McGloughlin was killed acciden-military credits to Greece, sources tally when Israeli troops fired at a





Times reports.

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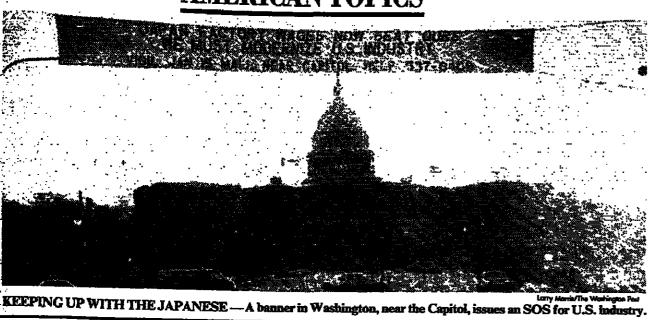
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The directors of La Prensa, Glosed by the leftist government June 26, notified Sandinist authori-Friday of their decision to resume Publication, according to the editor n chief, Pablo Antonio Cuadra. "We want to see if the liberties described in the constitution are AMERICAN TOPICS



Visitors to Mount Vernon, to the governor's palace in Colonial Williamsburg and to

other residences now are seeing re-restored rooms shorn of their Colonial Revival trappings of fussy curtains, heavy rugs and drably painted walls. These changes result from advances in chemical analysis, which have shown brighter

Modern Restoring Techniques

Give Historic Houses New Life

As research methods and technologies be-

come more sophisticated, curators of resi-

dences dating from the American Revolution

are changing the decor, usually from frilly but dull to plain and bright, to bring them more

in line with historical reality. The New York

Experts say that from the 1930s through

the 1970s, many rooms in these houses were furnished in the idealized Colonial Revival

style. Christine Meadows, curator of George

Washington's estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia, says historical accuracy was considered

secondary to "making the room settings pret-

ty. warm and attractive."

colors; in interior archaeology, using special

lights and filters to reveal lost architectural elements; and to increased scholarship and the use of period inventories as prime

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Chemical analysis has replaced the mechanical technique of scraping down to the original paint, by which time that paint had often faded beyond recognition. "The color we were big on was putty," Miss Meadows recalls. Mount Vernon's dining room now sparkles in verdigris.

Short Takes

Bankers Trust in New York says it is providing a "Relationship Manager" for private clients. This prompted the "Metropolitan Diary" column of The New York Times to comment: "It's probably a good thing. Machines seem to have taken over banking anyway, and so many relationships these days are in a mess. A decent manager could weed out those lemons in the portfolio who fail to return telephone calls, or who look past you during a conversation or who do not recog-

smoking was banned at the Adams Landing Bar and Restaurant at the Pontiac-Oakland airport near Detroit, according to the owner, Larry Adams. Mr. Adams, a former smoker, said: "A lot of people said you can't open a bar because when people drink they want to smoke. Well, that's true for about 30 percent of the population, but 70 percent don't So the competition can take our 30 percent smokers and we'll take their 70 percent non-

Harsher drunken-driving laws cause more drumken drivers to flee the scenes of traffic accidents, according to a study by Purdue University in Indiana. Ohio instituted a new law in March 1983 that made it more likely that motorists caught drinking and driving would be sent to jail and have their licenses suspended. Research into 500,000 accidents in Ohio from January 1982 to June 1983 indicated that under the new law, the number of alcohol-related accidents fell by nearly 20 percent, but the number of hit-and-run accidents caused by intoxicated drivers rose by 8

-ARTHUR HIGBEE

Gorbachev Assails U.S. Responses to Soviet Initiatives

Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorba-chev, the Soviet leader, faulted the Reagan administration Sunday for not responding to Moscow's diplomatic initiatives during 1986.

· In a letter to the UN secretarygeneral, Javier Pérez de Chéllar, Mr. Gorbachev said that although it produced no practical results, the Iceland summit meeting in October at least had raised the cause of miclear disarmament to "an unprecedently high plateau."

The letter, published in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, listed a series of Soviet initiatives, including a proposal to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and a unilateral moratomum on nuclear testing

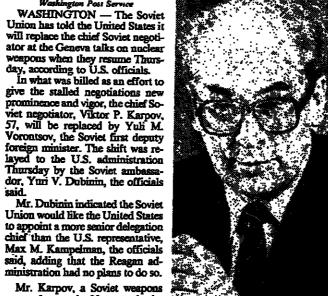
"Regrettably, our negotiating partners do not show readiness to find accords effectively to contain the arms race," Mr. Gorbachev

Mr. Gorbachev also listed Soviet in the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Vorproposals for conventional troop reductions in Central Europe, for a preparatory committee for a peace conference on the Middle East conflict, for an "immediate settlement" in Afghanistan and for



Mr. Dubinin indicated the Soviet Union would like the United States to appoint a more senior delegation chief than the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, the officials said, adding that the Reagan administration had no plans to do so.

Mr. Karpov, a Soviet weapons expert for nearly 20 years, is the head of a disarmament department ontsov, 56, was appointed first deputy minister in May after serving as the Soviet ambassador to France. Last month, Mr. Vorontsov called on the United States to join the Soviet Union in a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing.



Yuli M. Vorontsov

"It is quite obvious the American administration is engaged in a clear effort to establish military superi-

Mr. Vorontsov said U.S. testing was "intended to produce a third generation of nuclear weaponry," security of the Soviet Union and its ellies in danger."

in command at the Soviet Embassy land meeting. in Washington under Anatoli F. Dobrynin from 1970 to 1977.

Some U.S. officials interpret the shift in negotiators as evidence of a further decline in the influence of associates of Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister for 28 years until July 1985. He was succeeded by Eduard A. Shevard-

Mr. Karpov came out of Mr. rect strategic arms negotiations with the Reagan administration in 1981. He previously served as a Soviet expert during the SALT-1 negotiations in the early 1970s and as a deputy and acting delegation chief during the SALT-2 negotiations in the late 1970s.

In London, after the Iceland summit meeting in October, Mr. Karpov surprised U.S. officials by publicly stating that a U.S.-Soviet reduced over a five-year period.

through the tests and the Strategic ater nuclear arms separately from Defense Initiative program," he an agreement on strategic weapons and ballistic missile defenses, only to be corrected later by a Soviet

A U.S.-Soviet agreement on theater nuclear weapons is considered more likely than one involving surategic arms or missile defenses be-Mr. Vorontsov served as second cause of progress made at the Ice-

Foreign Ministry spokesman.

There, both sides agreed to remove all medium-range missiles from Europe, and to allow 100 Soviet SS-20 missile warheads to remain within striking distance of are to be carried on rail cars. Asia, to be matched by 100 war-heads on similar missiles to be stored in the United States.

Although some important details remain to be worked out, much less Gromyko's Foreign Ministry to di- progress was made on strategic arms and missile defenses in Reyk-

> The two sides remain divided primarily over the type of missile defense research to be allowed during a 10-year period of adherence to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and over any subsequent missile defense deployment. In addition, they disagree about the pre-

■ U.S. Officials Split

State Department officials have proposed that American negotiators be given the authority to drop the administration's proposed ban on long-range mobile missiles during the next round of arms talks, administration officials said Saturday, The New York Times reported from Washington.

The State Department officials reportedly say that such a ban is inconsistent with the administration's plans to develop two new types of mobile missiles — the Midgetman and MX missile, which

They argue that continuing to propose the ban damages the ad-ministration's credibility with a Congress that has generally supported the Midgetman program.

The State Department approach is opposed by civilian Defense De-partment officials, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Edward L. Rowny, an adviser to President Ronald Reagan, officials say. The opponents say the Soviet Union should first demonstrate that it is possible to monitor limits on such missiles ef-

The issue is now before the Nacise mix of strategic weapons to be tional Security Council, officials

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In Managua, Fleeting Liberties

Ortega Signs Constitution, Promptly Suspends 10 Articles

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has signed a new Nicaraguan Constitution but he announced later that a state of emergency nullifying many civil liberties would be reimposed be-American aggression."

Speaking before thousands of people gathered in the Plaza of the Revolution, Mr. Ortega said that the Sandinist government does "not wish to have to maintain the national state of emergency, but we are forced to do it."

The state of emergency, in effect since 1982, was automatically voided upon the signing of the constitu-

A government statement broadcast on state radio said Friday that at least 10 articles were suspended by presidential decree, including the right to demonstrate and to strike, and freedom of information. The constitution, approved Nov.

19 by the National Assembly, es freedom of expression and religion, prohibits imprisonment without court order and ensures the right to strike. It also promises political pluralism, a mixed economy and international In Washington, Phyllis Oakley, a

State Department spokeswoman, said, "the new constitution is merely a mask for total control of Nicaragua by the Sandinista Party."
It provides the legal justification for the consolidation of oneparty, totalitarian rule in Nicara-gna," she added.

President Alan Garcia Pérez of Peru was among the invited guests at the plaza to watch Mr. Ortega sign the nation's first constitution since the Sandinists came to power

Many opposition groups held

real, or just on paper," Mr. Cuadra

In one of the largest protests of recent years, demonstrators carried different organizations of the Nicalarge banners through Managna to the grave of Pedro Joaquin Cha-morno Cardenal, the publisher of the newspaper La Prensa, who was murdered eight years ago. The killing helped spark the popular revolt that led to the overthrow of the dictator Anastasio Somozo.

"We are supposed to have a constitution, and we are acting under the constitution," said Alvin Guthne, head of the Confederation for Labor Unity. Meanwhile, in the predawn ruled out, Mr. Cesar said, and a full

hours Friday, security policemen raided a small print shop in Manawould be guaranteed. Elections would be held in one gun and confiscated 10,000 copies disposer showing Chamorro and Fone of his slogans, "Without press hteedom, there is no freedom." The posters had been ordered by the Social Christian Party. ers would also be held.

The transition government would be nonaligned, but would remain part of the Rio Treaty of ties in a letter delivered at midday mutual defense among Latin Friday of their decision to resume American nations, to which the would be maintained.

The state would continue to control banks and foreign trade mat-



■ Statement by Rebels

Joanne Omang of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The Nicaraguan rebels made public Friday a detailed promise of what their future government would look like if they should succeed in taking power in Managua.

The United Nicaraguan Opposition and the Southern Opposition Bloc timed their announcement to coincide with the promulgation of the Nicaraguan Constitution. The two main rebel groups signed their joint political document in an eve-ning ceremony in Miami.

"This clearly defines for the first time the political program of the raguan resistance," said Alfredo Cesar, a leader of the Southern Opposition Bloc, in Washington on Friday. "It will lead to a clear single alternative to the Sandinista politi-

It would set up a small governing innta and a national assembly to share legislative powers during a transition period, with both representing the main political currents in Nicaragua. Neither the Sandinists nor Communists would be

year for a constituent assembly that would present a constitution one year later, when elections for president, vice president and local lead-

with Cuba and the Soviet Union

ters, although rationing would end and small businesses would be encouraged. Transfers to peasants of land titles made under the Sandin-

ists would be honored, according to the document. It outlined a small, apolitical armed force, in contrast to the 60,000-member Popular Sandinist Army, and promised to move to-ward a demilitarized Nicaragua de-fended by a small civil guard on the

Marion Schoen, Big Band Singer, Is Dead at 67

The Associated Press KIRKLAND, Washington Marion Hutton Schoen, 67, the former lead vocalist for the Glenn Miller Orchestra who spent the last two decades helping other women alcoholics, has died of cancer.

Mrs. Schoen, who died Saturday,

joined Miller's band in 1939 and performed with him until he joined the Army Air Corps. She went on to record for Armed Forces Radio and MGM Records and appeared in Universal Studios

Brothers. Some of her notable recordings include "Kalamazoo," "Chatta-nooga Choo-Choo," "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree," "Moon-light Serenade," and "I'll Be Seeing You."

films with Abbott and Costello,

Donald O'Connor and the Marx

Mrs. Shoen retired from show United States is a party, the document said. Diplomatic relations alcoholism and became addicted to prescription drugs, eventually seekdevoted her life to helping other women alcoholics.



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Herald Cribune.

The Curtain Stays Down

Mikhail Gorbachev continues to make remarkable changes. Boris Pasternak's long-banned "Doctor Zhivago" will be published within the year. The KGB has expelled one of its top officials for harassing a reporter seeking to expose corruption. Yet in contrast to these positive changes comes a seeming clampdown on emigra-tion. Mr. Gorbachev probably can have it both ways in Moscow, but not in the West. If Westerners are to take his internal policy of glasnost seriously, he would do well to extend the openness to Soviet borders.

Mr. Gorbachev put a new emigration law into effect on Jan. I with the stated purpose of clarification and simplification. Setting out the rules explicitly for the first time makes them less arbitrary in some respects. There appears to be less risk of being turned down because one supposedly possesses state secrets. Yet in most respects the new rules could make emigration more difficult. Now denials can be justified by vague judgments about preserving public order and the health and morality of the population. Now only the closest of relatives abroad count for family reunification.

There were some promising signs in emi-

gration last year. The head of the Soviet delegation to the Helsinki review confercuce says that 4,450 Russians were allowed to leave through November, a 60 percent jump over the year before. But Jewish emigration actually dropped slightly. And the U.S. State Department estimates that only about 30,000 to 40,000 of the hundreds of thousands of Russians who wish to emi-grate will now be eligible to do so. Mr. Gorbachev has increased the flow of

information, loosened restrictions on the arts and broadened the latitude of public debate. To bring the scientific and technological expertise, capital and trade that he needs from abroad, he wants to encourage joint ventures with foreign businesses. Armed with tax breaks, independent from centralized planning and offering foreigners a share in the equity, individual Russians may now go abroad to here invest-ments home. This could bring significant changes in Soviet economic policies. But expansion of East-West economic ties requires trust and stability as well. To inspire those, Mr. Gorbachev would profit from a freer and fairer emigration policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Talking With the ANC

Its 75th anniversary finds the African National Congress struggling. Its name and cause have become far better known outside South Africa, but its dominant figure, Nelson Mandela, is in prison and aging; its working political leadership, led by Oliver Tambo, is in exile and not fully in touch with events on the ground; its guerrillas are getting bolder but are under harsh pressure; its supporters are repressed. And other black political groups in the country contest its claim to speak for the people. These circumstances may explain the several messages in its 75th anniversary statement.

One is a call to extend the armed conflict an understandable call for an organization denied any official political role by the apartheid government and trying to keep the allegiance of increasingly militant blacks. At the same time, the statement cautions against attacks on civilian targets and against "necklace" killings of blacks of other political views - horrible attacks that have justifiably damaged the ANC's standing inside and outside South Africa.

A second message, of openness to nonracialism and democracy, appears directed at South African whites who are perhaps sympathetic to the dismantling of apartheid but wonder at their future place when it is gone. The ANC is in the midst of an intense internal debate over the political and eco-

nomic shape of a new society, a debate darkened by, among other things, the Com-munist element within the organization.

A third message, of readiness for negotia-tion and conciliation, is aimed at Western countries, especially the United States, from whom the ANC seeks help in isolating Pretoria and gaining recognition. This is no easy trick for an organization that has denounced the American government for sup-posedly coddling apartheid. Nonetheless, Mr. Tambo, over some internal ANC dissent, is due to meet Secretary of State

George Shultz in Washington on Jan. 26. The ANC will be a long time working out its dilemmas. Meanwhile, the United States must run its own policy. The coming Shultz meeting with Mr. Tambo adds a potential new line to a policy otherwise still caught in the toils of the divisive sanctions debate. It has taken six years for an appreciation of the ANC's political centrality to overcome the Reagan administration's aversion to its revolutionary and communist aspects. But it is only by increasing the administration's constructive engagement with all the major actors - including, when it is again so minded, the government - that America can hope to help turn the struggle in South Africa into political channels. This remains the necessary and worthy American role.

Leadership Is Needed

The White House is so eager to demonstrate that President Reagan did not know about transferring Iranian arms money to the Nicaraguan rebels that it releases, and urges the Senate intelligence committee to release, humiliating evidence of its foreign policy mentitude. To prove that he is no knave, Mr. Reagan seeks to prove that he had no knowledge of remarkable conduct and, to a large extent, still has none.

Congress will have to inform itself, and not solely of the things the White House wants to know in order to get ahead of the information curve. For there is more under investigation than Mr. Reagan's knowledge. In question also is his management of foreign policy, including his pledge not to pay ransom to terrorists and his runarounds with Congress over aiding the contras.

It becomes ever clearer that the Senate intelligence committee was right to refuse giving premature immunity to two National Security Council witnesses and right not to come to quick conclusions. The committee performed a function something like an advance patrol. Conclusions will come soon enough from the new investigating committees established by each house.

Meanwhile, for better or worse, versions of the intelligence committee's report and documents are being made public. Taken by themselves, the documents show that the administration knew it was engaged in a crude hostages-for-arms swap and not a move toward Iranian moderates.

The disclosures also betray deep administration cynicism toward Congress. Take

the report last week that \$10 million in "humanitarian" aid to the contras is unaccounted for. Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary Elliott Abrams solemnly promised Congress that if allowed to solicit nonlethal aid from third countries, they would take special care to prevent its misuse. What special care did Mr. Abrams take after cadging \$10 million from the sultan of Brunei?

Mr. Abrams asked that the money be sent to a Swiss bank account controlled by Oliver North. For months thereafter, he says, he accepted the colonel's statement that the sultan had not deposited the money. And he evidently never thought to prod the sultan even though he regarded the aid as crucial to starving Nicaraguans. Only after the Iran-contra scandal broke in November did Mr. Abrams learn that the funds had been deposited after all. But where did the money go from there?

One possibility is that it was used to finance the Iran arms deals, a hizarre twist on the already scandalous diversions from Iran to Nicaragua. That is how careful the State Department, second only to Mr. Reagan in disavowing knowledge, has been with its promises to Congress.

President Reagan has hired staff to help him set out from behind the information curve and keep up with an inquisitive Congress and public. Better for him and for the United States if he leads the way to discovering not only what he knew but also what he should have known.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Free, Partly Free, Not Free

Of the estimated world population of 4,963.9 million people, 1,842.5 million live in 57 free states and 34 related territories; 1,171.5 million live in 57 partly free states and 19 related territories; 1,949.9 live in 53 not-free states and two related territories.

The most widely recognized advance in freedom in 1986 was in the Philippines. However a crisis atmosphere waxed and wanted but was never dissipated.

The most dramatic gains in the Americas were in Guatemala and Haiti. In Guatemala the results of the electoral campaigns of 1985 were further consolidated, disappear-ances and government cruelty declined, and the rights to assembly and organization increased. Haiti overthrew a tyrannical regime, but its initial steps toward freedom

and democracy were slow and unsteady. Thailand showed increasing respect for diversity of opinion and participation. Bangladesh ended martial law, but elections there were seriously marred. Turkey improved its human rights record, while leav-

In Africa, the most notable progress took place in Sudan. Cameroon, far from democratic, nevertheless had meaningful elec-

ne room for further liberalization.

tions within the single ruling party.

Possibly the most promising trend, continuing through 1985-1986, was the liberalization of discussion and mode of life in the People's Republic of China. Within the strictures of a not-free Marxist-Lenimist country, there is the recognition of alter-

natives to present policies. — This was adapted by The Washington Post from the annual Freedom House survey,

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There Is a Better Way Than Boom-Booms

PARIS - In the aftermath of World War L I there was a great campaign against the "mer-chants of death" who made fortunes seiling arms and encouraging wars to use them up. Making money is now an important factor for govern-ments in the world arms trade, but the politics of trying to win friends and influence people, not to speak of buying back hostages, has overtaken it.
As Andrew Pierre put it in his book "The

Global Politics of Arms Sales," written in 1981 and today more topical than ever, "arms sales are foreign policy writ large." They have become a test of international affection, the way to court a ruling elite and show support, especially in the Third World. The goodies with which to turn foreign heads are boom-booms now, not the trinkets and bombons of old.

This is not new. Mr. Pierre shows that the trend developed after widespread decolonization in the 1960s and accelerated in the '70s. But now it seems to be taken for granted by suppliers as a reasonable way to try to make the world work, and by recipients as the measure of "good will." President Jimmy Carter made a stab at revers-

ing the trend, but with only limited success. The transfer of arms increased during his presidency, although he imposed stricter guidelines to im prove coherence with other foreign policy goals and made sure that everybody involved knew that he was keeping a close watch on the deals. In the 1979 fiscal year, Mr. Pierre says, President Carter personally "reviewed 88 out of a total of

T ONDON - The Iran arms scan

L dal has introduced the public

to the shadowy world of the Middle

East intermediary — people like Manucher Ghorbanifar of Iran and

Adnan Khashoggi of Saudi Arabia.

What exactly is an intermediary?

By Flora Lewis

tence that first the Soviet Union should agree on negotiated restraints. These negotiations broke down because of intramural quarrels in the American bureaucracy and ultimately with the suspension of practically all U.S.-Soviet talks after the invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Carter's experience highlighted the diffi-culties and showed that even with the best intentions there is no easy formula to quench the demand and supply of weapons around the world. But Ronald Reagan came to office with a decision to rearm the United States and use arms transfers "as an essential element of the U.S. global defense posture and an indispensable moment of foreign policy," as Mr. Pierre says. A White House policy statement of July 9, 1981, concluded, "We will deal with the world as

it is, rather than as we would like it to be," after argaing that there was an increased need to ship arms so as to bolster U.S. interests without directly committing more American force abroad. Now foreign military aid alone, not including private commercial transactions, steadily runs almost as high as foreign economic assistance. In

fiscal 1986 there was \$8 billion in U.S. economic aid, including \$1.6 billion in "food for peace," which helps cut agricultural surpluses, and \$6.2 what heap cat agreement surplises, and so, billion in military aid. The figures for 1987 are \$8.2 billion in economic aid, including \$1.5 billion in food and \$6.2 billion in military aid; 1988's reduced budget request is for \$7.8 billion in economic aid, of which \$1.4 billion is food and \$5.8 billion is military aid.

Soviet figures are not available, but Moscow is known to be far readier to ship weapons than to finance development. Even after most of the "fiberation wars" that it supported around the world had ended, the Kremlin was sending weapons abroad at increasing levels.

Many other countries also take part in the trade. The spigot is wide open.
This militarization of international relations, even when countries have no plans to fight, has to be alarming, besides its depressing effect on economic and social development. It makes

countries feel less secure, not more, and it usually inhibits efforts for political settlement of inevitable conflicts of interest.

Taken one by one, the arguments for updating and bloating arsenals often look reasonable in terms of regional rivalries and internal tensions.

Added up, they look sheer crazy. The record shows that eager suppliers can reap the whirt-wind rather than political rewards. Iran, in American experience, and Egypt, for the Russians, are only the most blatant examples.

Now that Washington and Moscow are edging up to serious talks again, which will have to include regional issues and preferably sooner rather than later, it is time to think of another approach to restraining arms transfers. It is hard but it is not impossible. Such transfers have come to be above all a political tool. Politics can find a better way to favor friends and show concern. The New York Times.

But 'Arms Sales Were the Best Part of My Business'

By Said K. Aburish This is the first of two articles.

theirs - in exchange for a commission that is shared by the intermedi-

The intermediary's job is to help grease the skids for his client. That ary and his political patron. is especially true in the arms business, which represents over 30 percent of the national budgets of the countries of the Middle East. The intermediary tries to provide the company he represents with an advantage over its competitors by

I know this business. I spent 12 years as an intermediary, handling everything from sale of railroads in Baghdad to supplying school furni-ture to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. And I sold arms. Indeed, arms sales were the best part of my business, since the commissions tended to be higher. On a non-arms deal, the



powerful — a king, a president, a typical commission averaged 5 persheikh, a minister or a relative of cent. When exotic military hardcent. When exotic military hardware was involved, the commission

could go as high as 15 or 20 percent. I sold arms to Iraq. In fact, I was part of the team that negotiated Iraq's first big arms deal with the West, when it purchased Mirage fighters from France in 1977. The total commission on the Mirage deal was to be \$50 million, split among six people, but it was never paid in full. Later I was involved in the sale of British helicopters, in which a commission of £3.6 million

was split four ways.

Since the start of the Iraq-Iran war in 1980, I have helped sell the Iraqis what arms dealers call "soft--miforms, tents, boots, hel-

mets, that sort of thing.

I never sold arms to Iran, but I did keep an eye on the Iranian arms purchasers who regularly visited London. Despite the backwardness of the Khomeini regime, its representatives proved clever businessmen. They have approached governments as far away as Argentina to try to buy jet trainers and fit them with Sidewinder missiles. They have obtained SAM-3 missiles from the People's Republic of China, only to discover that the guidance systems were ineffective. And they have negotiated for surface-toair missiles that would marry Israeli guidance-system technology with South African hardware,

The Iranians have devised some clever ways to finance arms purchases through oil sales. I am told of one deal where a Scandinavian refinery paid \$700 million for Iranian oil. The refiners deposited the money in a bank account in Switzerland, where it was available to finance arms purchases. The presence of the money in Switzerland satisfied doubtful arms suppliers

who might otherwise have refused to respond to Iranian inquiries. In their rush to buy weapons, the Iranians have even tried to barter caviar. One of their agents showed up in Loudon recently and offered a huge shipment of caviar to a large British retailer. The British firm re-

deals to finance terrorism. I know of several cases in which the purchase agreement on a weapons sale to Iran stipulated that a small percentage be transferred to other accounts in Switzerland. When suppliers asked whether this was a commission, they were told that no, the accounts

war promise to prolong the current

and war -- make the Middle East a blazing torch that attracts caravan after caravan of sharp-talking international traders, particularly arms dealers. This situation began in the early 1970s when the massive increase in oil prices gave the words "Middle East" and "Arab" a new and special connotation in countries as distant as Taiwan and Brazil. By the mid-1970s, practically every major company had an inter-

jected the deal, saying that it would take decades to sell the stuff. The Iranians may be using arms

were to be used to finance pro-Iranian groups in the Middle East. Today's Middle East is natural intermediary territory. The region was shocked into joining the 20th century by the accident of huge oil wealth. In addition to this explosion of wealth, there has been near constant political turmoil. The Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq

instability far into the future.

These two influences — wealth mediary promoting its interests in every Middle Eastern country.

The writer has worked as a consultant on Middle East business for 12 years. He is the author of "Payoff: Wheeling and Dealing in the Arab World," from which this article was adapted by The Washington Posi.

Emigration Diplomacy Requires a New Flexibility

WASHINGTON — Natan (for-merly Anatoli) Shcharansky, the noble Soviet Jew who fought his way to freedom in Israel, advises Americans to hang tough with the legislation restricting Soviet trade and to beware of an effort by Mikhail Gorbachev to buy back into the American technological flow by token Jewish emigration. Mr. Shchar-ansky is reinforcing an American tendency to excess that has had a

negative effect on Jewish emigration and on Soviet-U.S. relations overall. His moral credentials, built on personal struggle and fidelity to Jews still denied emigration, are overwhelming, and it is understandable that someone who won a heroic contest of wills with the Kremlin would see the rescue of other Jews in terms of continuing that contest. His politi-

Gorbachev Runs the Same Old System

LAST month, Anatoli Marchenko died in Chistopol prison of a hunger strike. Four years before, in the same prison, I went on a similar strike. Mr. Marchenko was allowed to die. I was not. The West must ask

cern for my freedom and well-being. In Mr. Marchenko's case, they were convinced that no serious response

LETTERS

Regarding "Why the United States Denies Visas" (Dec. 16) by Jerome C.

Ogden, deputy assistant secretary of

and Nationality Act states that a per-

SON can be refused entry into the

United States for advocating violence

as a means for achieving political

ends. But the U.S. government itself

advocates violence to achieve politi-

cal ends. It is hard to imagine a better example of that than selling weapons to Iran to obtain the release of hos-

taxes. Section 29 is a hypocritical

James Michener, in "Last-Ditch

Remedies for an Ugly American De-

cade" (Jan. 7), hits on much of what

has soured in America, and does so

with style and sensibility. I hope a

DEBRA L. RIEBMAN.

copy has reached the Oval Office.

MARK HUNTER.

Montpellier, France.

pretext to keep undesirables out.

The Quality of Life

Section 29 of the U.S. Immigration

Violence, Did He Say?

state for visa services:

what has changed in four years. In my case, the authorities faced an elming show of Western con-

ment has proved to be accurate.
How have they managed to silence
the outcry that would have been
raised at the death of such a promiraised at the death or such a promi-nent dissident only a few years ago? The West has yet to produce a thought-out response to the policies of Mikhail Gorbachev, and it is hesi-

would be forthcoming. Their assess

tant therefore to make any response at all. Mr. Gorbachev has covered the Iron Curtain with a softer curtain of words and gestures. But the West must recognize the new Soviet dictator for what he is. He is not working for the demise of the Soviet system of repression. On the contrary, he recognizes that certain changes must be nade to preserve that system.

The Soviet Union is in desperate need of Western credit, trade and technological and scientific knowhow. But Western pressure to adhere to the fundamental principles of hnman rights has until now prevented it from establishing such ties. Mr. Gor-bachev is the first Soviet leader to fully recognize this connection and to grasp the importance of Western public opinion. He is willing to take the minimum steps to appeare this opinion and establish economic ties. How far he will go depends on the

Some confused Westerners suggest that Mr. Gorbachev and the KGB are acting at cross-purposes. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Soviet leadership is simply balancing a relaxation of pressure in certain specific areas with an overall tightening of pressure on dissidents and human rights activists. What is needed is a carefully formulated program of specific and limited responses to any concessions that Moscow may make. - From an opinion column by Natan Sheharansky in The New York Times.

Western response to his gestures.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld cal judgment, however, is mortal. Not

alone among former Soviets, he is strong on commitment, weak on history. That combination has made a sad mark on Jewish emigration. Once measured in the tens of thousands, it languishes in the hundreds now. Robert Cullen recalls the history in

the winter issue of Foreign Affairs magazine. As the first drive for detente got under way in the early 1970s and as the Carter presidency offered a second chance in the late 1970s, Moscow sought to open up trade and relations in general by permitting big waves of Jewish emigration. Other things were always going on, but the Jackson-Vanik amendment, linking trade explicitly to emigration and mandating what Moscow took as an intrusive and unacceptable public kowtow, helped level both waves.

It is necessary to be precise here. Permitting some emigration is no big problem for the Kremlin, which is accustomed to bargaining in human coin. But the American law as written and administered requires a measure of public Soviet acknowledgment of the reach of American legislation into a sensitive internal policy area. This was an insuperable problem and I suspect that it still is.

Enter Mr. Shcharansky (see extract at left) asking the U.S. Congress to condemn Mr. Gorbachev's approach to emigration and to reaffirm the Jackson amendment, Demanding the early exit of all 400,000 Soviet Jews counted as wanting to leave, he warns against "a premature cancellation of the amendment in return for the emigration of even all 30,000 Jews now igible to emigrate."

Mr. Cullen is more careful He identifies as the particular culprit the Jackson clause requiring the American president to certify, in order to waive trade restrictions, that he has "received assurances" on emigration from Moscow. The Jewish mainstream groups lobbying for emigration are reductant to grant that this clause is mischievous. But it is, Without it, an emigration-trade link would remain in the law but the test would be Moscow's actual performance on

emigration: letting people go. In the 1970s many people felt that Moscow was so hungry for American technology that it would swallow its anger (this factor was often underdeliver up the emigrants; and if Mos-cow did not deliver, it deserved to be punished. Mr. Shcharansky has an mmense emotional investment in this view. So do many Americans, including those who are more aware than he of the amendment's spoiling effect on emigration and on Soviet-American ties across the board.

This is the second decade of experience with the Jackson amendment. Few would argue that Moscow is now readier to be humiliated. But the Kremlin is better placed to keep modernization from being stymied by the Jackson amendment. It trades with third countries. It spies. With Andrei Sakharov back in Moscow, it can better resume official exchanges. Mr. Gorbachev is trying to spur Soviat science by his policy changes. In

any case, making do with second-class science is always, for Russians an acceptable fallback position. Mr. Shcharansky is a hard man to say no to on Soviet Jewry. His mora weight tends to intimidate those in the key mainstream Jewish lobbying groups and in the Reagan adminis tration who worry about tactics. Bu a new flexibility is plainly neede to stir Jewish emigration, and M: Shcharansky is not helping.

The Washington Post.

Camdessus Banks on **Solidarity**

By Jim Hongland

P ARIS — Michel Camdessus, a Gescon of soft charm and quick insight, arrives in Washington this week to take charge of the International Monetary Fund and become a major player in the expanding world of economic diplomacy. He gives no hint of saking himself if he has bought a ticket on the Titanic.

As any smart public servant would Mr. Camdessus arrives publicly stressing continuity and privately thinking about the wrench thinking about the wrenching change that could come to the world economy and the IMF in the five years he will head it. The key change that he has to fear is that the United States

will turn into a major problem for the fund rather than its chief helpanits.

Mr. Camdessus, the outgoing governor of the Banque de France, becomes the IMF's seventh managing director on Jan. 16. He will have much to say about whether U.S. banks get back the mountains of dollars they shoveled out us loans to developing countries in the 1970s, whether the dollar soers or plunges on exchange markets, and whether today's smothering trade deficits become a structural feature of the world economy. For he will be presiding over an international organization that his predecessors have moved from the fringes to the center of global economic decision-making.

Mr. Camdessus, 53 and an admin-istrator by training rather than a financial technician, comes superbly prepared to deal with the debt crisis. A fluent Spanish speaker who under-stands Third World economies and politics, he is likely to be effective in continuing the fund's heavy involvement in Latin America and can be

expected to expand it in Africa. He honed his skills as a financial diplomat in winning over a French monetary establishment initially skeptical about his lack of technical experience and about his links with the Socialist finance ministers who appointed him to a series of top jobs after 1981. Now he will apply these skills to reducing the ten have developed as the IMF has become a lightning rod for criticism throughout the Third World because of the austerity plans it has imposed as conditions for debt rescheduling.

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The uncharted waters for Mr. Camdessus lie more in Washington, and in the continuing failure of U.S. leaders to find effective ways to deal with the U.S. budget and trade defi-cits. He will not be helped by Paul Volcker's retirement as chairman of

the Federal Reserve in August. As Senator Daniel Patrick Movni han observed recently, history is likely to record that "in the 1980s America borrowed a trillion dollars from the Japanese and gave a party." At about the same time, Karl Otto Pohl, president of the Bundesbank in West Germany, warned that the United States was behaving like a country with a budgetary surplus rather than the debtor nation it has become, and that the dollar was nearing "a crisis of confidence" as a reserve currency.

It is revealing that Mr. Camdes lists protectionism just after debt as the most urgent problem facing the IMF. While he does not lay out his thoughts on the subject fully, his remarks suggest that he fears that strong political reaction in the United States to the U.S. trade deficit could provoke protectionist responses that would choke off the exports that the Third World needs to sell to pay off American banks.

He makes this point by lavishly praising Treasury Secretary James Baker's "growth-oriented strategy" for resolving the debt problem. He agrees that "these countries have to grow to make their payment of debt through the exports of goods and services. And they have to be giv-

en the means of financing growth" through continued free trade. With new trade friction bedeviling U.S. relations with the European Community and Japan, a U.S. pro-tectionist tide could also severely damage the prospects of achieving the coordination of economic policies that the seven major industrialized countries endorsed in Tokyo last May as the key to restoring world economic growth. Mr. Camdessus will be working to hold the seven countries to their pledge to come up with a strategy based on common economic indicators, and he will bring fresh enthusiasm for the discussion of currency target zones as a way

of reducing exchange rate volatility.
"These could be five difficult years," he says. His one big advantage, he adds, "is that everyone now knows that no one can resolve these problems alone. Even the biggest countries have understood they can no longer work alone."

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Japan Responds TOKIO - The newspaper Yominri

the Herald's correspondent at Peking about Japan are farcical. It says: "Japan is consistently neutral. She has refrained from backing the Chinese Republicans, fearing the effect of such action upon the Japanese mind, and has not backed the Imperialists, fearing a Republican boycott. Japan, moreover, will be the first to suffer economically from a split between rival Chinese states." The Japan Gazette says: "It is disconcerting to find [the Herald's] Peking correspondent ascribing to Peking political circles the belief that the Anglo-Japanese and is secretly supporting the revolu-tionaries. It will be difficult for the Herald to prove that either Great Britain or Japan favored either side."

1937: Armed Neutrality WASHINGTON - Walter Lippdeclares that the allegations made by mann writes: | Senator Arthur Vandenburg, like most of us, would be glad to find a policy that is guaran-teed to keep the United States out of another great war. I wish I could believe that such a policy can be invented. For it is plain enough that if a European war breaks out, it will be so devastating that for generations to come Europe will be living in another Dark Age. The highest obliga-tion of the United States is to see that the Western Hemisphere remains at peace, providing a sanctuary for the heritage of civilization. But if we are to succeed in that purpose, we must policy tends to the partition of the mot begin by flattering ourselves that Empire between North and South, it can be accomplished by the simple and easy device of passing some new statutes. In the next war we should at

the outset go on a war footing in

order to preserve neutrality.

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a describe of facilities and the said SAMESANT OF STREET farmers of the future.

Despite a bewildering array of costly U.S. programs, along the back roads of the Middle



Florentine Sage Wrestles With Sense of Betrayal Over Iran Arms Affair

By Roberto Suro New York Times Service

LORENCE — Guard boxes that look like telephone booths have sprouted in the olive groves around Giovanni Spa-dolini's hilitop villa. Men in gray fatigues lead big black dogs on patrol through a landscape that served as a backdrop in many hundreds of Renaissance paintings.

For Italy's defense minister, terrorism is not an abstract threat, and like many European leaders Mr. Spadolini has responded rather personally to the news that the Reagan adminstration secretly sold arms to Iran.

"Disillusionment" is the way he described his initial response, and now his thoughts focus on the need for remedial action.

"The strength of American democracy is its ability to correct its mistakes," he said dryly during an interview on a recent afternoon. Since the first disclosures in November, Mr. Spadolini has been blunt and outspoken in stating that the Iran arms affair has seriously damaged the West's anti-terrorism efforts, and he has coldly analyzed its impact in the Middle East, particularly on the moderate Arab gov-

UT there is another aspect to his reaction. Mr. Spadolini was prime minister when the Italian government gained the upper hand over domestic terrorism in 1981 and 1982. He is often depicted as a forthrightly pro-American politician. The Iran arms sales seem to have left him feeling a bit betrayed. "All Europeans who have fought against ter-

ronsm and have suffered many personal threats, as I have, could not avoid a sentiment of censure toward the American initiative," he said, speaking slowly and staring down across the countryside at Florence's domes and



The American people are so deeply committed to fighting terrorism that in a few days they destroyed or at least fundamentally compromised the popularity of the most popular postwar president.'

--- Giovanni Spadolini

It was on another hill not far away that one of Mr. Spadolini's close friends and colleagues was machine-gunned by the extremist Red Bri-

gades less than a year ago.

That colleague, Lando Conti, a former mayor of Florence, was the only person to die in a terrorist attack in Italy in 1986, and Mr. Spadolini is certain the killing was meant to punish him for his hard-line positions on terrorism. him for his hard-line positions on terrorism, particularly during the Achille Lauro crisis in October 1985.

Having suffered both privately and politically over the years for refusing to accept deals with terrorists, Mr. Spadolini says he is hopeful because of the way American public opinion has caused the Reagan administration to recog-

Despite the "great confusion demonstrated by White House aides, who thought they could fight extremism by fortifying the Iranians," Mr. Spadolini says he believes Europeans can again join forces with the United States because "the

American people are so deeply committed to fighting terrorism that in a few days they destroyed or at least fundamentally compromised the popularity of the most popular postwar

Early this year, when the Reagan administration demanded action against Libya, Mr. Spadolini pushed hard for sanctions, and he was ahead of the United States in demanding action

gainst Syria. Each of these stands had a price for Mr.

hesitation in saying that the recent revelations have had "a very great negative effect in Europe" among those who thought they had an ally in the Reagan administration.

عمد من الأمل

In the aftermath of the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, Mr. Spadolini. like President Ronald Reagan, denounced Prime Minister Bettino Craxi for freeing Abul Abbas after United States Navy jets forced the airplane carrying the Palestinian and five other hijackers to land in Sicily.

R. Spadolini even resigned in protest, bringing down the government. Although Mr. Abbas was later convicted in an Italian court of masterminding the hijacking, the Achille Lauro affair is generally regarded as a political loss for Mr. Spadolini.

Mr. Craxi portrayed himself as defending Italian sovereignty against American arrogance, and his popularity soared. Mr. Spado-imi, finding himself alone, eventually agreed to reioin the government

The Achille Lauro episode, with all its overtones, still prompts an excited response from him. Most of Mr. Spadolini's answers to questions are carefully formed and delivered in tuation included, as if he were dictating to a

But when he is asked how he feels about having supported the United States during the crisis now that he knows about the secret deals with Iran, Mr. Spadolini interrupts, bellowing

Catching his breath, he adds, "I acted out of principle," and recalls his long-standing opposition to negotiations with terrorists.

"There was no connection directly or indirectly with the United States," he said, and recalls that the Reagan administration moved quickly to patch up its relations with the Craxi

N the 1960s, Mr. Spadolini, a lifelong bachelor, built his villa next door to his family home in order to accommodate a book collection that he started as a tecn-ager and that continued to grow through subsequent careers as a history professor and a newspaper

Most of the 55,000 volumes he now owns are about Italian history over the past 200 years. Some of the shelves are filled with his own

One of the subjects that Mr. Spadolini, 61, has been writing about since he was a student is the political history of his hometown. In a book blished 10 years ago, he wrote, "Florence has been marked out in every period by its sense of the real, by an aversion to fairy-tale-like or metaphysical fantasies."

The same passage noted that the many governments of Florence, "in the attempt to adapt themselves to human reality, put their own inadequacies to the test every time and never aspire to the categories of the absolute."

It is with this same awareness of limits and of reality that Mr. Spadolini now assesses the Iran arms furor. There is little recourse to moraliz-

ing; good sense provides criteria enough.

He worries that the next few months could prove dangerous, with the United States sufferng diplomatic paralysis. But Mr. Spadolini, an admirer of Benjamin Franklin, said, "The American political system with its checks and balances should be able to find a way out that allows the administration to take the initiative

Then, with a Florentine sense of realism, he added, "This is a wish - not a certainty."

In Iraq, One of the World's Earliest Civilizations Is Pushed to the Brink of Extinction

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

L HUWAIR, Iraq — Haji Abdul Mehsin has lived through a revolution. In the space of a single generation, he has witnessed the destruction of a way of life that dates back five or six thousand years.

For as far back as anyone around here can

recall, the Mehsius have been a family of boat builders. Their specialty was the tarada, a sleek, high-prowed cance used by Arab sheikhs to paddle around the marshes that stretched across southern Iraq into Iran. Today, the sheikhs have been dispossessed

by Iraq's socialist government. The marshes formed by the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers are in the process of being drained. Taradas are as obsolescent as the Viking ships they vaguely resemble. Mr. Mehsin has opened a

For better or for worse, a society that has attracted the interest of writers, explorers and anthropologists is on the verge of extinction. The 20th century forces of economic development, war and oil exploration have finally caught up with the marsh Arabs.
The social and economic revolution that has

taken place in the marshes of southern Iraq is the kind of event that rarely makes headlines. But it is arguably just as profound as the mediasaturated political upheavals in countries such as the Philippines and South Africa. It is cer-

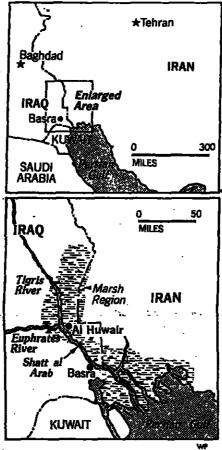
"In the old days, this whole area was covered by water. We lived in houses made of reeds. There were no roads and no solid buildings. Everybody used boats to get about," said Mr. Mehsin, whose skill as a craftsman made him a revered figure among the marsh people. "All that has changed.".

The street outside Mr. Mehsin's grocery store is filled with automobiles. Garish advertisements for modern consumer goods are pasted to the walls of houses. A squadron of Frenchbuilt Iraqi jets roars overhead, returning from a bombing raid against Iran.

NCE part of old Sumer, one of the earliest civilizations in the Middle East, Al Huwair now looks like thousands of other Third World villages. Canals have been replaced by roads. Workshops where bearded Sabasan craftsmen used to labor over canoes have been turned into teahonses. The village has been cut off from the great marsh that was the reason for its existence just a few years ago.
The art of building the tarada, which was

handed down from generation to generation, will probably die with Mr. Mehsin. One of his sons has become a teacher. The other is a technician with the ministry of agriculture. Perhaps the most remarkable description of

the marsh Arab way of life has come from an inveterate British traveler, Wilfred Thesiger. Educated at Eton and Oxford, Mr. Thesiger lived among the marsh people for seven years in marshes. Schools, health clinics and electric



Marsh Arabs, whose way of life is dying out, poling canoes across the shrinking waterways of southern Iraq.

a quixotic attempt to escape the pressures of Recording his impressions after a first visit to the marshes in 1951, he wrote: "A naked man in a cance with a trident in his hand, reed houses built upon water, black, dripping buffaloes. . . stars reflected in dark water, the croaking of

never knew an engine." Mr. Thesiger's portrait of the marshes as a water garden of Eden is contested by many Iracis. The ruling Beath Socialist Party, which has made an ideological obsession out of economic development, regards the centuries-old way of life of the marsh people as hopelessly obscurantist. It even discourages use of their traditional name, the Madan, calling it synonymous with backwardness.

Since the 1968 revolution, stremous efforts have been made to end the isolation of the



pylons began to sprout across the watery landscape. Schemes proliferated for draining the marshes to create milious of extra acres of

fertile agricultural land. Further disruption has been caused by the

six-year-old war with Iran. Much of the area has been transformed into a military zone frogs, canoes coming home at evening, peace and contimity, the stillness of a world that with Iraq's defensive requirements dictating the nature of engineering works. Parts of the marshes have been flooded to impede an Iranian invasion. Other areas have been dried to create extra defensive depth for Iraqi troops. According to local officials, about 75 villages in the "eastern marshes" near the border have

> been evacuated for fear of Iranian attacks. Some of the evacuated marsh people were given new, prefabricated housing in Al Huwair.
> They have now been told that they will probably have to move again. Valuable oil deposits have been discovered in the region.
> Thasmar Swaalem Mishaal comes from a

family of sheikhs. A distinguished-looking fig-

ure in his black-and-white checkered headdress, he projects a natural authority. His ancestors owned large tracts of land in the marshes and exercised considerable political and judicial power over the population.

TKE other sheikhs, Mr. Mishaal virtually has been co-opted by the government. He is treated with respect and has been named an official of the local agricultural coopcrative. In return, he is expected to provide enthusiastic support for the government's de-

"The past was dark but today is light," pro-claims Mr. Mishaal, welcoming visitors to his mudhif, a traditional guest house built of giant reeds, in the shape of a Quonset hut, "We were cut off from the outside world. We had no electricity, no education. Today, we have everything we need."

Sitting squat-legged alongside the reed walls of the mudhif, beneath a portrait of President

Saddam Hussein, are Mishaal's brothers, sons, nucles and cousins, about 40 persons in all. They nod gravely as he tells anecdotes about the bad, old colonial days when the tribe conducted hit-and-run raids against British military garrisons, darting in and out of the marshes in-their taradas.

Mr. Mishaal's mudhif, with its reed pillars shaped into horseshoe arches, is firmly on dry land. But it performs a similar function to the traditional mudhifs floating on islands in the marshes. It is both a meeting place for the villagers and a hospitality suite for visitors.

Guests are first served fresh coffee, very strong and bitter. Then come plates of roast iamb, curds, fruit and vegetable curry laid out on the rugs on the floor of the mudhif. Two whole sheep's heads are plonked down in front of the visitors, evidence of the clan's wealth as well as proof that the animals have just been

As is customary, only senior family members

join the guests at the banquet. The leftovers are then divided in turn between junior relatives. women, children and animals.

After lunch, Mr. Mishaal invites his guests to explore a network of canals that is all that remains of the swamp. Everybody climbs aboard a flat-bottomed reed boat powered by an outboard engine. The former sheikh shouts orders from the prow as a Japanese journalist snaps pictures of reed huts. An official from the Ministry of Information clings to the sides of the boat, anxious not to soil his neatly pressed

TANDING on the banks of the canals groups of marsh Arabs gather to watch the curious procession go past. Children punt rafts through the bulrushes on their way home from school, moving their arms in the slow, graceful motions learned from their ancestors. Water buffaloes wallow in the water,

occasionally nudging the sides of the boat.

Geese cry in the distance as wisps of smoke from burning reed beds twirl into an endless, brilliant sky.

The apparent timelessness of such scenes serves, in a paradoxical way, to point up the revolution that has occurred in marsh Arab society. Perhaps the most startling changes are visible at the local secondary school, where aren who might once have been conten with spending their days in the marshes now dream of life in the cities.

A class of 15-year-olds mentioned occupations such as "airline pilot" or "engineer" when a visitor asked what they would like to become after leaving school. None of the children wanted to be a fisherman, the traditional occupation of the marsh Arabs. One girl put up her hand when the class was asked if anyone would like to be a farmer - but she corrected the job description to "agricultural engineer."

The flight from the marshes was condemned by Mr. Thesiger, who described as "pitiful" the belief that a "meager education" could open the door to fame and fortune.

They did not realize that there were hundreds of thousands of others in Iraq with the same qualifications. In fact, if they left home, they probably ended by selling newspapers or Coca-Cola in Basra or Baghdad, as well as stealing from cars and pimping for taxi drivers to keep alive," Mr. Thesiger wrote in his book

"The Marsh Arabs." Such comments may contain some truth. But they have made Mr. Thesiger an unpopular, much-derided figure in a country whose entire ideology is based on the abstract notion of progress. He is now routinely accused of being "anti-Arab," despite the fact that he wrote about the Arab way of life with considerable

sympathy.

"He failed to understand our dreams, our ambitions," said Mr. Mishaal in perhaps the most damning criticism of the chronicler of marsh Arab traditions. "He thought we should remain as we always had for centuries."

On U.S. Farms, a Depression of the Soul

By Andrew H. Malcolm New York Times Service

ONE TREE Iowa - Winter is a stark time in the nation's countryside. The fields, so full of green life and golden promise last summer, are dark and empty, restmg now. The winds are here. The mights are

long. And the snows are coming.

The farming cycle is continuing as it has for generations, and farmers are paying annual bills as they traditionally do around year's end. But in the fifth year of the worst agricultural depression in a half-century, farmers and townspeople alike are feeling the fraying of bonds and assumptions and values that long

The Middle West has historically been America's balance wheel, producing the food, the workers, the inventions, the exports and half of the presidents since the Civil War. The ideal of the close-knit, hardworking family achieving independence and social standing has its roots in the agrarian reality of the 1800s. The family is still the foundation of Ameri-

can farming. Ninety-seven percent of all farms are run by individuals, couples or partnerships that usually involve close relatives. Just 3 percent are run by corporations, and most of those But the number of farms fell 9 percent from

than \$20,000 in yearly sales declined by more than 60 percent. Thirty percent of farms are owned by people over 65, and only 6 percent by people under 35, indicating a flight of the

West many farinhouses stand empty and dark; small towns are freekled with boarded-up stores. These are mute evidence of the forced migration of many families to a new way of life in the cities, leaving the land to be rented, often by their former neighbors, from corporate mortgage-holders. Rural organizers who are

In the fifth year of the worst agricultural depression in a halfcentury, farmers and townspeople alike are feeling the fraying of bonds and assumptions and values that long sustained them.

working for new programs to protect family farms contend that such absentee owners cannot have the family's sense of stewardship of

The human cost of the economic restructuring is high. Farm crisis hot lines are bosy with calls from frightened people asking for legal advice on how to keep the land that, in many cases, has been in their family for generations. Reluctantly, many families are also looking for help in coping with alcohol or drug addiction, physical abuse or suicide threats. Last spring the rural suicide rate in Minnesota equaled the urban rate for the first time.

Occasionally, too, individuals strike out violently against others. In December 1985, a fi-nancially troubled farmer in Lone Tree walked into the local bank to cash a check. The teller knew the man. Not so long ago, that would have been enough security. But small-town banks have been troubled, too, and threatened livelihoods breed cantion. The check was not approved. Within an hour, that farmer, once an iffluent pillar of the community, had killed his wife, the bank president and a neighbor. Then he killed himself.

Apart from the violence that makes headlines in the cities, the evidence of social decay is quietly mounting. "We're swamped," said Peter Zevenbergen, who runs a mental health clinic near Lone Tree. Overworked professionals now concentrate on training cadres of "peer listeners," men and women who volunteer to combat the isolation and despair by listening to neighbors' troubles.

Joan Blundall, a counselor in northwest Iowa, tells countless stories of social and financial stress: the young family that lives on \$9,000 a year and works 16 hours a day, and is fighting to maintain even that hard life; the families who stop attending church in financial embarrassment; the men who played on the same high school football team but now never speak; the teen-ager who refuses to answer the telephone -he fears, she says, that the caller will want his father and that his father will kill himself out in

She says she has found a common theme in the nightmares of many youngsters there: the image of huge, noisy trucks coming to hand away not only the family's goods but also the

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By Glenn Frankel Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — Contradictions between the Reagan administration and Israel over its role in the White House's secret Iran arms deal have been brought into sharp focus by disclosures from a draft of a Senate intelligence committee re-

port on the affair. The draft report's most startling claims concerning Israel are that Amiram Nir, an aide to Shimon Peres, who at the time was prime minister of Israel, first suggested to White House officials that profits from arms sales to Tehran be funneled to the rebels in Nicaragua, and that Israel later transferred a

The report, details of which were made public Saturday, alleges that an Iranian arms merchant agreed in April that payment of \$17 million for a new shipment of weapons would be deposited by the Iranians into an Israeli bank account in Switzerland. The report says that and ally should act." the Israelis would then transfer some of the money to the United

The report does not state what Israel planned to do with the reig money, but the implication is that Israel may have used the money to pay for arms shipments

The disclosures in Israel about the report were contained in an account broadcast here by Israeli radio's Washington correspondent. who had access to a copy of the draft and cites specific pages that contradict previous Israeli statements on the affair.

The essential contradiction between the Israeli and U.S. versions of events remains the Reagan administration's claim, as depicted in the draft, that Israel was the prime instigator and key player in the arms-for-hostages exchange with

In this role, the draft says, Israel provided everything from gobetweens, intelligence data and transportation to the cake carried tional security adviser, as a sign of

porting role to a powerful ally at a

A spokesman for Prime Minister that profits from the sales were



large shipload of Soviet-made arms diverted to the contras, that Israel ever shipped arms to the rebels or that any Iranian payments for the arms passed through Israel.

acted at the request of the United States in order to help the U.S. after being asked to do so," said the spokesman. "We acted like a friend

Mr. Peres, who is now foreign minister, said Saturday in Rome States, according to an account of that the United States approached the report broadcast Saturday on Israel about arms sales to Iran and that Israel was never involved in directing money to the Nicaraguan

rebels, Reuters reported. "I'm patient to wait until the full picture emerges," he said. "I feel our case is strong enough."

Israeli sources noted that all of these claims come from testimony by administration officials who have a clear interest in portraying Israel as the villain of the Iran affair. They also point out that the bels are called. claims contradict Israel's account of its role in the Iran affair.

Mr. Nir, who served as Israel's representative in the U.S.-Iranian Hawk missiles aboard for a flight dealings beginning in December to Iran. But this idea was rejected, 1985, could not be reached for because Colonel North and Richment. In the past he has re- ard V. Secord, the retired air force fused to discuss his role in the affair general involved in the supply netand Mr. Shamir's spokesman said it was unlikely the government would permit Mr. Nir to speak on

David Kimche, who at the time was director general of Israel's For- cials had been involved in arms eign Ministry and Mr. Peres' first to Tehran in May by Robert C. envoy to Washington on the Iran bels, Elliott Abrams, assistant sec-McFarlane, the former U.S. na-arms deal, also refused to com-

Another Israeli official said Isra- eral other administration officials Israel's contention, by contrast, el's leaders believed Mr. Nir's conis that it played only a minor, supcontra connection and that no ref- said recently that Portugal had incrimination. erence to the contras appeared in been serving as a primary transany of Mr. Nir's detailed reporting shipment point for arms to the con-Yitzhak Shamir characterized the on his meetings with American ofdisclosures as "self-serving distorticals, including those with Lieuguese Embassy in Washington said tenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the Friday that his government had not sutherized any such flights and was repeated Israel's earlier denials that National Security Council aide authorized any such flights and was the government had any knowledge who was dismissed over the affair. not aware of them. It was Colonel North, according

to the report, who told Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d that Mr. Nir had been the one to first suggest that profits from the arms sales be funneled to the rebels.

The draft report calls the Iran

connection "an Israeli initiative." Sources here contend it was the administration that first approached Mr. Peres to request Israel's help in opening new links to Iran and in freeing American hostages held by pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems in Lebanon.

Mr. Peres, according to sources here, turned to Israeli arms mer-chants with former links to Iran, who in turn went to Iranian arms lealers with ties to the Khomeini government. The result was a pronosal for an arms-for-hostages exchange that Mr. Kimche presented to the White House in July 1985. The dealings began that fall.

The draft offers support for Secretary of State George P. Shultz's claim that he urged caution or opposed arms sales.

It cites an undated communic tion from Mr. Shultz to Mr. McFarlane on Israel's offer to set up the arms connection.

"The danger is that our interests are not necessarily the same as Israel's," Mr. Shultz said.

(Continued from Page 1)

to fly from Lisbon with arms for

the contras, as the Nicaraguan re-

The colonel, congressional

sources said, considered unloading

these arms and then putting the

because Colonel North and Rich-

work, both decided that the

planned delivery to the contras

North or other administration offi-

shipments to the Nicaragnan re-

retary of state for inter-American

affairs, echoed the remarks of sev-

A senior administration official

tras. A spokesman for the Portu-

The investigators' knowledge of

when he said, "I deny it."

Asked in October if Colonel

'was too important."



Overturned British Truck May Have Carried Nuclear Arms

slipping through the cracks" in the Israeli and U.S. arms shipments to

As the arms sales operation was

beginning in September 1985, Col-

onel North requested that the Na-

tional Security Agency intercept the telephone calls and messages of

some of the main arms dealers and

middlemen, sources said. They said

this was because the White House

wanted to monitor the transactions-

lite transmission of international

telephone calls, the National Secu-

rity Agency, a highly secret intelli-gence organization, has extraordi-nary abilities to intercept phone

conversations and other communi-

cations by using computers to sort

through information picked out of

Although the agency records do

not indicate that the missing mon-

ey was being diverted to aid the

contras, the documents demon-

strate that the Reagan administra-

tion had evidence it was involved

with some unreliable arms dealers,

Several sources said the congres-

sional investigators were surprised

with information about one of its

most secret operations while refusing to inform the intelligence com-

mittees of the Senate and House of

In an era of microwave and satel-

Iran, according to a source.

A 20-ton military truck, having skidded off an icy road in western "security reasons" to say what the truck was carrying or where it

for example, seen records from the

Swiss bank accounts where money

used to pay for the arms purchases

But investigators nonetheless be-

lieve, based on the evidence they

did obtain, that proceeds from the

Iran arms sales moved through a

Panamanian company called Lake

Resources. This company is linked

to General Secord and his business

From there, some of the money

was used to buy weapons through

Defex-Portugal, a trading company

with a registered agent in Portugal,

then flown on flights supervised by General Secord, who has refused to

testify before Congress, citing his

Bob Woodward of The Washing-

ton Post reported from Washington: Congressional investigators have

assembled National Security Agen-

cy records of intercepted communi-

cations that show millions of dol-

constitutional rights against self-

■ Missing Millions

ional sources said.

They added that weapons were

partner, an Iranian businessman

nned Albert Hakim.

England, was lifted upright Sunday by a crane. After the accident was going. There was speculation it was carrying nuclear Saturday, the road was sealed off and defense officials refused for weapons from a plant near Salisbury to a navy arms depot.

was happening with the money.

■ Details of McFarlane Trip

The New York Times reported

the Senate intelligence committee that on a secret mission to Tehran

last May, Robert C. McFarlane

ment, Hashemi Rafsanjani, on

first became known.

Burma Says IRAN: Some Arms Shipments Coordinated Through Portugal, Officials Say how the private supply network op-erated is sketchy. They have not, slipping through the cracks" in the Edwin Meese 3d in November re-Edwin Meese 3d in November re-viewed the intercepts and became suspicions that something unusual

RANGOON, Burma — More A retired Central Intelligence than 750 Communist rebels and Agency official has confirmed to Burmese government troops have ported in Hefei on Dec. 5. been killed during the past two months in fighting near the Chi-nese border, official reports said

and his party carried a Bible with a handwritten verse from President Ronald Reagan for Iranian leaders. According to a person who has read the committee's draft report, the retired CIA official, George W. Cave, said the group had 10 falsified passports, believed to be Irish, and a key-shaped cake to symbolize the anticipated "opening" to

mission were first made known by the speaker of the Iranian Parlia-

tacked, the reports said. The reports, published in official newspapers, said 175 government

Nov. 4, when the secret operation Mr. Rafsanjani also said that the Americans had been disguised and had taken place since November, that they had carried sets of Colt and fighting still continued with

Nevertheless, until the commit-Washington, all the Iranian assertions about the McFarlane mission are military command to recaptions about the McFarlane mission east military command to recaptass beginn a shake-up of senior. were either derided as fanciful or ture the positions and last week A source familiar with the inter- not confirmed.

cepts said that National Security

On Saturday, a senior State Deguerrillas from their stronghold at Agency analysts found nothing partment official independently Kyuhkok on the Chinese-Burmese necessarily unusual about the miss- confirmed that Mr. McFarlane, a border. ing funds because millions of dolformer national security adviser,
former national security adviser,
the Strongest of the dozens of rebei
gan as an authentication for the
gan as an authentication for the

China stopped providing sup-port to the Burmese Communists in dozen cities from Dec. 5 to 31.

1980, forcing them to search else-where for funds and supplies, sources said.

The sources said the Commu-

In Fighting

The reports said fighting erupted Nov. 16 when a 1,500-strong Bur-mese Communist Party force broke an unofficial 16-year truce and from the party along with two liblaunched a surprise assault on gov-

The Communists seized mountain camps at Hai Hai Wan and Ta Pang but were forced to withdraw

when the government counterst-

soldiers and 591 rebels were killed. Burmese state radio said 18 ma-

pistols as gifts. These details were government forces in pursuit of not know when Mr. Fang was ex-

The radio, monitored in Bangwidened the battles by routing

when large quantities of arms are group. But he said he was not sure central government since Burma gained independence from Britain

China Assails Intellectual For Views on **Democracy**

Rection Appe

6 Exchange-

BEUING — An official newspa-per on Sunday accused Fang Lizhi. an outspoken academic whose liberal views on democracy have inspired participants in recent student protests, of trying to lead China toward capitalism. Mr. Fang about 50, a physicist who Chinese sources said was be-

could signal the start of a nationwide purge of "bourgoois liberals," was not named in a commentary by the Guangming Deily.

But the front-page article cited "a comrade who is vice president of

ing expelled from the party in what

a university" as being among those advocating the "total Westerniza-tion" of China and the abandonment of socialism. Diplomats said the comm was obviously aimed at Mr. Fang

who is vice president of the Univer-sity of Science and Technology of China in the eastern city of Hefei. They said the fact that Guangming Daily referred to him as "comrade" indicated that Mr.

Fang had not yet been expelled from the party.

At least two other men, both writers, are also expected to be expelled with Mr. Fang, a Chinese source said. The source said any

around Jan. 20, when Chinese students are on vacation. Mr. Fang's outspoken views on democracy have been cited on campus wall posters and by student

The first of at least 13 reported prodemocracy demonstrations was re-Mr. Fang later said he under-

stood the frustrations of the students but did not agree with their

A Chinese source said Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader had ordered Mr. Fang's expulsion eral writers, Wang Ruowang and ernment positions in northeast Liu Binyan. The source said the expulsions could signal the start of a purge that would extend at least down to the provincial and ministe-

One of Mr. Fang's associates in Hefei said in a telephone interview Sunday that the academic still holds his position as vice president of the University of Science and

He said Mr. Fang was in Beijing after attending a science conference in the capital. He said he did

pected to return.

A Chinese source said Beijing has begun a shake-up of senior pro-paganda officials being blamed for failing to counter Western ideas

that have "poisoned the minds" of student demonstrators, The Washington Post reported Sunday. A Chinese who is usually informed on such matters said that Zhu Houze, the head of the party's

propaganda department, was in-trouble and temporarily suspended from his duties following demonstrations that reached more than a The pro-Communist newspaper Wen Wei Po, based in Hong Kong, said Sunday that the propaganda

department's information director. nists in recent years turned to the incrative but illegal opium and heroin trade, which prospers in the "golden triangle" border areas of Beijing, said that two new deputy

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CONTRA: A CIA Role Is Alleged

But apparently investigators discuss the passports.

(Continued from Page 1) eral times that CIA officers did not on the charges, said Saturday that involve themselves with the con-"intelligence sharing" could en- tras military activities.

information against the Nicara-

The Reagan administration has told congressional committees sev-

RHINE: Report Optimistic

activist, said that the report had generally been welcomed in Basel, although it has been greeted with

"I don't want to say that the results of the study are nonsense," he said, "but there still are some open questions. Are the fish all dead or are they not? And another is that no one has measured how deep the dye went; did it go directly into the riverbed or not? Was there enough fresh water on the riverbed,

could the fish go there?" Restoring the river to its former state is one step, Mr. Imhoff said, but the goal should be improving its condition even more. Although Basel gets its drinking water from groundwater sources and tributaries instead of the Rhine, a decade

and the winter snow runoff has requests for deliveries, they said. percent reval helped cleanse the river, how much of the river's ecosystem has actual-had quickly learned what one Belgium a of the river's ecosystem has actually survived. Only then, they said, will it be known how quickly the river can be restored to the point of the weapons they mentioned would then be dropped to the point of the poi

compass broad categories of advice The sharply differing interpreta-

about the cake, and he declined to

to the rebels.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives said intelligence sharing was only suptelligence sharing was only sup-cial or National Security Council posed to be a passive activity and aides violated the law in dealings was not supposed to include giving with the contras. The issue is almost certain to be part of the broad investigations of the Iran-contra affair by a special prosecutor and and the House.

Funds from the U.S. sale of weapons to Iran reportedly were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels. CIA officers in Costa Rica backed a successful effort to per-suade some rebel commanders serving under Edén Pastora Gómez to abandon him and join the American-backed contra group known as the United Nicaraguan Opposition, according to six current and former rebel officials.

During a two-day meeting in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, in May, two CIA agents promised six Pastora commanders that they would receive weapons and supplies if they left Mr. Pastora immediately and joined American-backed rebels — a long-held CIA goal intended to unite all guerrilla forces, the rebel officials said.

Besides wooing and then advising Mr. Pastora's former combat units, CIA agents in Costa Rica also appear to have been involved in weapon supply flights to rebel 25, Bonn feared a political back-forces by American crews based in lash from revaluing the mark.

Currencies and see a token revalua-tion as enough to ward off political El Salvador.

of environmental efforts had improved its quality to the point that fishing and bathing were again judged safe.

Mr. Imhoff and others believe it will only become clear in the spring, when the water warms up and the winter snow runoff has requests for deliveries, they said.

where it can support aquatic life, their units by the so-called private to the mark and goilder. Revalua-

MARCOS: Grand Jury Subpoena,

(Continued from Page 1)

was issued for his arrest. Federal authorities said they did not know

Sources said arrest warrants also have been issued for at least three others who did not appear: Edna Camcam, a close friend of General former social secretary for Imelda

Among those who have testified before the grand jury are another Marcos daughter, Irene Marcos Araneta, and two sons of General Ver, Rexor and Irwin Ver.

■ Manila Demonstrations Supporters of Mr. Marcos

leftists cheered at a separate demonstration where speakers also denounced the draft charter, The Associated Press reported from

About 700 riot policemen and troops, backed by water cannon, prevented about 5,000 leftists from marching on President Corazon C. Ver; Innee Marcos Manotoc, a Aquino's offices at Malacañang Marcos daughter; and Fe Jimenez, Palace. Earlier Sunday, 3,000 rightist

upporters of Mr. Marcos chanted "Marcos, Marcos!" and "Set it on fire!" as leaders tossed copies of the draft constitution into the flames during a rally in Quezon City.

The constitution would set a sixyear term for the president. It also would permit U.S. military bases to remain in the Philipp burned copies of the proposed con-stitution Sunday, and up to 30,000 leases expire in 1991 if the two countries reach new agreements.

EMS: Agreement Is Reported Near

(Continued from Page 1)

However, the realignment was

Belgium and Denmark import tion of the German and Dutch cur-

(Continued from Page 1) Danes reportedly fear domestic racing national elections on Jan, criticism for failing to defend their tion as enough to ward off political turnoil at home.

does not want to be seen as falling into a monetary third class behind percent revaluation of the mark the Belgian and Danish currencies.

The currencies in question are not really affected that much, and cording to the Irish finance min ter, John Bruton, referring to the Belgian franc and Danish krone,

swimming and other uses.

"But we don't believe any more that it will take 10 years," Mr. Degen said. "It looks positive that we gen said. "It looks positive that we can figure on a shorter time. What can figure on a shorter time what the command of the can figure on the command of the can figure on the command of the can figure on the can figure on the command of the can figure on the can figure of the can figure on th can figure on a shorter time. What agents may meet in containing precisely that time will be, we can't as the weapons they requested were always dropped after their talks.

Danish krone, is partly symbolic, day to continue their talks in relative tranquillity.

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Herald Eribune BUSINESS/FINANCE



Reaction Appears Perverse To Exchange-Rate Turmoil

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Triburk ARIS — The upset in the foreign-exchange markets last week created surprisingly little echo in the international bond market. What echo there was appeared rather perverse. Although the Deutsche mark was appreciating in value, the mark sector of the Eurobond market was one of the least robust.

And although the dollar is expected to continue slipping against the yen and the mark, around \$1.6 billion worth of Eurodollar bonds isunched last week were favorably received.

The explanation, bankers said, is that "hot money" aiming to

profit from a mark revaluation is pouring into the domestic West German bond market rather than Investors are more into DM Eurobonds. That is because foreign investors no longer have to pay a tax on interest pay-ments on domestic bonds and be-

sensitive to interest cause the domestic market is so much larger and therefore more liq-

nid. That liquidity is a comfort to speculators who, after the revaluation, will want to pocket their gains and

Historically, prices of DM Eurobonds drop after a revaluation as everyone rushes to sell and buyers are scarce. As a result, a substantial part of the currency gain has been lost via the depreciation of the bond

Today's buoyancy of the dollar-bond market, analysts say, is because investors are most sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates and somewhat impervious to exchange rates. The reasoning here is that the array of require the physical sale of dollar holdings or the purchase of nondollar

This means that investors who are inclined to hold dollars move into and out of the bond market because of interest-rate developments, not

HE EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT, the basket of EC currencies, will change little against outside currencies after the expected revaluations of the mark and the guilder are offset by the devaluations of the franc, lira and Danish krone. But the ECU sector of the bond market was one of the most buoyant, because when the dust of the currency realignment has settled, interest rates in the component curren-

French and Danish interest rates, kept high for exchange-rate reasons, were driven ever higher last week as tensions within the EMS intensified.

The currency realignment will undo all that.

In addition, many analysts expect a considerable outflow of foreign funds from West Germany. A lot of the hot money has gone into DM bank deposits and as those transactions are unwound there should be a only that the "group" mentioned in reduction in the bloated growth of the money supply, giving the Bundes-bank the elbow room it needs to lower its interest rates. That reduction will be needed to offset the depressive impact of the currency revaluation on West German industry.

As interest rates of the component currencies drop, ECU interest rates will also decline and bond prices will rise.

ECU bonds currently yield almost 200 basis points, or 2 percentage points, more than comparably dated DM paper, a powerful attraction to Bank the product of the second of the Contract Contract

The two ECU bonds launched last week met a favorable response. The money might be coming into the European Investment Bank offered seven-year notes at 101% bearing a company. coupon of 7% percent for a yield of 7.69 percent. This was about 7 basis points less than the yield on existing EIB paper, but that was no deterrent.

The new issue, initially announced for an amount of 150 million ECU, was increased to 200 million ECU.

However, lead manager Swiss Bank Corp. kept all of the increase for its own clinits instead of sharing it pro rate with the other underwriters. SBC officials said they had found investors who wanted the paper and feared that offering more paper to all the underwriters would only undermore the price of the bonds. However, Credit Suisse First Boston did not accept this measuring and withdraw as an underwriter when the increase accept this reasoning and withdrew as an underwriter when the increase was not evenly shared.

Japanese investors are big takers of ECU paper, leading Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank to offer 100 million ECU of 10-year bonds. Bearing a coupon of 7% percent and an offering price of 101%, the paper was priced

to yield 7.95 percent, or 16 basis points over the EIB paper.

In the DM sector, Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur priced 200 million DM of 10-year, 6½ percent bonds at 100%. The issue was a success, ending the week quoted at a discount of 1½ points. But Chrysler's 150 million DM of 6% percent bonds were shanned because 10-year

paper from a triple-B rated issuer was considered too long.
Hammerson Property's 150 million DM of 6 percent bonds had an attractive maturity of five years, but investors did not like the credit. It is also worth noting that West German stock prices took a beating last week as investors became worried that industry would not be able to

cope with the effects of an appreciating mark.

The contrary effect was at work in New York, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average to a record high. In addition to the beneficial effects of a lower dollar on corporate revenues and profits, the stock and bond markets benefited from renewed conviction that dollar interest rates will continue to decline this year.

John D. Paulus, chief economist of Morgan Stanley, last week predict-

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

See BONDS, Page 9 Last Week's Markets

	Stock Indexes		Money Rates		
	United States Jan. 9	Jan. 2 Chise	United States	Jan. 9	Jan. 2
ì	DJ indus.4 200551	1,930.40 +3.91 %	Discount rate	5/4	51/2
₹,	DJ UISL 238.97	209.47 + 4.54 %	Federal funds rate	5 13/16	61/2
	DJ Trans. 85392	816.38 + 4.60 %	Prime rate	71/2	7/2
	S&P 100 2645	235.18 +4.37 %	Jenon		
	5 & P 500 258.73	244.45 +4.96 %	Discount	3	3
	5'& P Ind 289.53	274.58 +5.08 %	Call money	41/16	47/16
	NYSE Co 14639	141.01 +520 %	3-month Interbank	45/14	45/16
		14120 1	- ,		
	Britisia .		West Germany		
	FTSE 106 1,792.50	1,681.30 + 4.24 %	Lombard	51/2	5½
	FT 30 . 1.386.40	1,320.20 +5.01 %	Call money	4.45	514
	John .		3-month Interbenk	475	4.85
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	Commercial 1,913.50	2016.40 -538 %	3-month interbank	11%	70 11/16
	Hong Kang		Defor Jose 9	Jon. 2	Ciffee
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	MSC10 1/0/10	256.80 + 3.62 %		#112 CD	017%

Currency Rates

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Challes in Loadon and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. Now York rates at 4 P.M.
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Turner May Sell Big Stake

Cox, Storer Have Been Approached

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Ted Turner

may be negotiating to sell a signifi-cant piece of his 80-percent stake in the financially troubled Turner Broadcasting System, according to Wall Street analysts and sources close to the company.

The company refused to say how much stock might be sold. Some analysts said Friday that it was too early to assess the simation but that Mr. Turner would probably fight to maintain control even if he sold a

Turner Broadcasting said it was discussing a possible "infusion of equity capital into the company" by what it called "a group of cable operators." It described the possi-ble infusion as "material" but did

Storer Communications said it Storer Communications said it was among the companies TBS had approached. "We have been approached by Turner Broadcasting and expect to talk with them in the relatively near future," a Storer spokesman told Reuterss. Cox Communications said it also had been approached and was considering the proposal, Reuters said.

According to a spokesman, TBS owes \$150 million in short-term debt and \$1.2 billion in long-term debt stemming from its \$1.6 billion purchase of MGM-UA Entertain-ment Co. with junk bonds in 1985.

Mr. Turner's office in Atlanta said he was not available for comment. Other officers would say the statement referred to "a number of different operators."

TBS common stock rose \$2.875, to \$18, in heavy trading Friday on the American Stock Exchange. The preferred stock rose 50 cents, to \$9.50. The week before, almost 3 million preferred shares changed hands as word spread that new

Turner recorded a loss of nearly \$120 million in the first nine months of 1986 on revenue of \$401 million. It posted earnings of \$15.6 million in the period a year earlier on revenue of \$259.4 million.

In addition to the large debt from the MGM-UA purchase, weathered a series of financial crises since it was formed in 1979, and negotiations to sell it to RCA Corp. and Gannett Co. failed in 1985.

Analysts who follow the cable industry said the discussions might also involve Telecommunications Inc. of Denver, the biggest U.S. cable operator. Telecommunications owns about 3 percent of Turner Broadcasting.

Monetary System could create new

central bankers were discussing in

Brussels over the weekend, would

probably cost the EC almost all the money it had planned to save by reducing dairy and beef surpluses, diplomats said Saturday. Agricul-

ture ministers adopted the farm plan last month after delicate and

for 1987 and thus end the uncer-

tainty that has prevailed since mid-

Parliament rejected budget propos-

Any EMS adjustment could in-

mark against most, if not all, of the

seven other EMS correncies: those

of Belgimm, Denmark, Ireland, Ita-

als from ministers as inadequ

December, when the European

EMS Shift Could Create

Havoc in EC Farm Plans

BRUSSELS — Any realignment into national currencies at notional of currencies within the European "green" rates of exchange Bandon Monetary System could appear to the could be supposed to the coul

budget headaches for the European diplomats said, an increase in the Community, wiping out almost 800 value of the Deutsche mark would million European Currency Units provide weak-currency countries (\$855 million) it had planned to with an opportunity to seek devalu-

save on farm costs, according to ations of their green correccies in diplomats here.

diplomats here. line with the EMS readjustments, A major EMS realignment, giving their farmers higher prices. which EC monetary officials and As a result, an upheaval in EMS

lengthy negotiations.

This, in turn, diplomats said, mark moved up almost 6 percent against the French franc. Because would reduce the chances that the series of central bank interventions at a budget.

volve revaluation of the Deutsche Henning Christophersen, said Fri-

Luxembourg France and the a budget of about 36.2 billion ECU etherlands.

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The Ballooning of Corporate Debt Some Experts Welcome It; Others View It Warily

By Mark Ports

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Most companies have some debt on their books, but few have problems as extreme as Chevron Corp., whose debt balloomed to \$15.5 billion when if purchased Gulf Corp. for a record \$13.2 billion in 1984.

Since then the San Franciscobased oil giant has almost halved the debt through stringent costcutting and sales of assets. Company wags say the chairman, George M. Keller, was even willing to sell his desk.
So far, there have been no tak-

ers for the desk. "It's still here." Mr. Keller said recently. "But make me an offer for it and we'll talk about it."

Mr. Keller's tongue-in-cheek solution indicates the growing level of concern among experts about the amount of debt carried by American corporations. Economists estimate that the

total debt of U.S. corporations has increased by \$300 billion to \$400 billion in the past three years. The rise has been fueled by such factors as leveraged buyouts, in which companies go private using borrowed money to buy back their stock; borrowing to pay for takeovers; financing of takeovers and other corporate investments with high-risk junk bonds; and major restructuring programs undertaken to repel takeover efforts by raiders such as T. Boone Pickens Jr. and Carl

Some analysts argue that the increase in debt is long overdue, that U.S. companies have been overly cautious about financing operations with debt rather than equity or stock. These experts see the increasing debt load bringing U.S. companies more in line with their Japanese and European counterparts, which are financed almost entirely with debt.



Raids by T. Boone Pickens, above, and Carl C. Icalm, right, helped deepen Phillips's debt; top right, Chevron's George Keller offered playfully to sell his desk to reduce debt.

Many others, however, includ-ing much of the U.S. business establishment, worry that the rapidly escalating amount of corporate debt is a time bomb that will go off if interest rates jump or the economy slumps.

Furthermore, critics say, companies loaded down with debt are at a competitive disadvan-tage, beholden to the debt to such an extent that they must be managed very conservatively, with cuts in such necessary areas as capital investment and re-

search and development. "The threat is that some corporations will go belly up and bring the banking system down with them," said Morris Mendelson, a professor of finance at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.



nies more susceptible to cyclical said David Wyss, an economist at Data Resources Inc. "They've got to make debt payments each

The increasing use of debt in recent years can be seen in a comparison of the ratio of debt to net corporate income in a re-

year, whether they've got profits

See DEBT, Page 11

Manila May Bar Citibank Over Rescheduling

ample by suspending the opera-tions of a U.S. bank in retaliation said. for its delaying talks on rescheduling the country's debts, newspapers reported Sunday.

The Manila Chronicle said that

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Citibank, one of the country's largest bank creditors, had delayed talks on restructuring \$3.6 billion of Philippines foreign debt. Citi-bank has three branches in the Th

The talks have been suspended since November.

Manila is "studying what Brazil did to Mellon Bank to find out whether we have legal basis for do-ing something similar in the Philip-pines if and when the circum-stances warrant this," the Manila Bulletin quoted Finance Minister

Jaime Ongpin as saying.
The report could not be immediately confirmed.

Brazil last month told the representative office of Mellon Bank in Rio de Janeiro to close down after ion of short-term credit lines.

News Agency quoted Mr. Ongpin it seeks in return for a cease-fire. as saying that a Philippines delegation would discuss joint action on nomic and Development Authority governors and finance ministers of Brazil and Argentina. He said the meeting, the first account swings into deficit.

held by the Philippines with other

MANILA — The Philippines is to coordinate our action and enconsidering following Brazil's ex- hance our ability to deal with our

He reportedly said that the Philippines would not resume negotiations with a 12-bank advisory committee on restructuring part of its total foreign debt of \$27.8 billion unless the banks came up with a counterproposal acceptable to Ma-

sumed last Tuesday, but collapsed after one bank, identified by foreign bankers as Citibank, refused to agree to a pact similar to one given to Mexico late last year. Mexico was allowed a 20-year repayment period at 13/16 per-

terbank offered rate. Mr. Ougpin said the Philippines wanted better terms than Mexico. He did not give details, but the Monsod, has said it sought interest

of % point over Libor. Communist rebels of the Nationit refused to renew about \$150 mil. al Democratic Front have gone so far as to make repudiation of some Meanwhile, the Philippines foreign debt one of the conditions

foreign debt with the central bank said Sunday that the Philippines foreign debt is expected to rise to \$28.7 billion in 1987 as the current

The current account, a broad major debtor nations, would be trade measure that includes mersandwiched between talks on Jan. chandise as well as nonmerchan-21 by the so-called Paris Club of dise items such as services, is ex-Western creditor nations and dis-cussions with Manila's 12 leading deficit in 1987, it said. The Philip-creditor governments on Jan. 26, pines had a current account surplus to in Paris.

of \$900 million from January to
"We have common interests and September 1986. (AFP, Reuters)

In '87, Debtor Nations Will Look to the Long Term

By James L. Rowe Jr. Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - Debtor nations and their lenders face the most intense period of negotiations this year since late 1982 and early 1983, when first Mexico, then other large Latin American nations ran out of money to pay their foreign

But this year's talks are likely to be far more complex than those in ing lower interest rates and auto-1982 and 1983, when panicky debtors and creditors quickly put together austerity programs and loan packages to keep Latin America and the financial system affoat.

This year the pre-eminent concern, at least from the debtors' perspective, will be creation of longterm programs that will foster economic growth in the devastated

Argentina and Brazil are the ma-

As a result, an upheaval in EMS

currencies of a size similar to that

agreed upon last April could cost the EC about 800 million ECU.

This would almost wipe out the 948 million ECU expected to be saved in the 1987 budget by cutting milk and beef surpluses.

tions last week that led to the EMS

talks was triggered largely by the strength of the mark against the

franc, a similar adjustment was ex-pected from the weekend talks.

The EC budget commissione

day that, following the farm accord

in December, he had hoped that the

European Parliament would accept

bargaining table this year. They will look to the sharply

easier terms granted to Mexico as a starting point. The Philippines, among the biggest of the non-Latin debtors, also has based its approach to the talks on many of the breakthroughs achieved by Mexi-Many of the debtors will be seek-

matic boosts in lending if economic growth fails to achieve a certain level and export prices stay low. They also are likely to want much oversight from the International Monetary Fund, which is unpopular in Latin America because its austerity policies are associated with recession and are considered unwarranted interference in do-

mestic policy-making. Argentina, with \$53 billion in ther World Bank and commercial

its inflation-fighting efforts. of foreign loans, has scaled back its

President Raúl Alfonsín's economic program reduced inflation to about 70 percent last year, a big improvement over the 1,000 percent it reached in 1985. But the for its grain exports and low invest-

billion in new bank loans this year

economy to foreign competition, reducing the size of its public sector

and reforming its tax system. Argentina hopes to receive fur-

foreign debts, has been the favorite bank loans in return for the re-of the international community for forms. Brazil, with around \$108 billion

growth goals to about 5 percent, modest by Brazilian standards. There is expected to be a confrontation between Brazil and its country has been hit by low prices commercial bank lenders over whether they will lend the country new money and renegotiate repayment terms on scores of billions of IMF program.

to help it pay interest and have funds to invest in plant and equipment.

Argentina also is taking steps to open up its closed and inefficient corporate to force a composite to force and inefficient corporate to force a composite to force and the composite to forc

Analysts said the U.S. government's desire to help the new democracy should help in renegotiating old loans and borrowing new

U.K. Said to Plan Sale of Brit Rail

LONDON — The govern-ment is considering selling Brit-ish Rail, the state-owned railroad system, to the public after the next general election, which is due by early next year, the Sunday Telegraph reported.

Prime Minister Margaret the plan, which would be the most radical of a series of privatizations by the Conservative government, the paper said. A Department of Transport

spokesman said there were no lans at the moment to sell the vstem, which receives an annual government subsidy of around £900 million (\$1.33 bil-

November, 1986

These securities were offered and sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears only as a matter of record.

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New International Bond Issues

,			Compil	ed by I	ourenc	e Desvilenes
Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Cour). Price	Prio end wee	Terms -
FIXED-COUPON						
Abbey National Building Society	\$200	1992	7½	100%	98.8	8 Noncollable, Face 1%%.
Bond Brewing Holdings	\$175	1991	zero	72.86	73.5	5 Yield 8.237%, Nancalloble, Proceeds \$126 million, Fees 114%,
Crédit Agricole	\$150	1994	71/2	100%	99.00	Noncollable, Fee: 1%%, Denominations \$10,000.
Denmark	\$500	1992	7%	101%		100 100 100 100 DEGREE STOPPO
Finland	\$200	1997	7%	1011		O Noncollable, Fees 2%.
Halifax Building Society	\$150	1992	71/2	100%	_	Nencelloble. Fees 116%.
Hotel Parker Meridien Capital	\$ 60	1997	8%	10014	99.00	Noncolloble. Fees 2%
Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau	\$200	1994	71/2	1001/2	98.25	Noncolloble. Fees 176%.
World Bank	\$300	1992	7	101	99.70	Noncofioble, Fees 116%,
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	DM 200	1997	61/4	100%	99.25	
Chrysler Financial	DM 150	1997	6%	100	97.75	Noncollable. Fees 24%.
Hommerson Property Investment & Development	DM 150	1992	6	100	_	Noncolloble. Fees 2%
Algemene Bank Nederland	£ 75	1992	10½	101%	99.25	Noncollable, Fees 199%.
Amsterdom- Rotterdom Bank	£ 50	1992	10%	10114	99.00	Nancofloble, Fees 13/%.
Creditanstalt Bankverein	£ 50	1994	101/2	101	98.88	Noncoliable, Fees 1%%,
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Nederland	ECU 100	1997	7%	1011	99.63	Noncollable, Fees 2%.
European Investment Bank	ECU 200	1994	7%	10135	99.88	Noncollable. Fees 197%.
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	Aus\$ 50	1992	14	101%	99.28	Noncollable. Fees 2%.
BHP Finance	Aus\$ 75	1992	141/4	10115	99.38	Noncoliable, Fees 2%.
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	Aus\$ 75	1991	14	10114	99.13	Noneziloble, Fres 1976.
CSR Finance	Aus\$ 40	1992	141/2	1011/	29.38	Noncollable, Fees 2%.
DSL Bank	Aus\$ 50	1992	14	101%	99.50	Noncollable. Fees 2%.
Government Insurance Office (New South Wales)	Aus\$ 50	1991	14	101%	98.88	Nancollable, Fees 196%.
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Finance	Aus\$ 30	1990	14	1011/4	99.13	Noncollable. Fees 19%.
Philip Morris	Aus\$ 75	1990	14%	1011/4	98.88	Noncellable, Fees 11/%.
Société Générale Australia	Aus\$ 40	1990	141/2	10114		Noncollable. Fees 197%.
Prudential Funding	NZ\$ 50	1990-	171/2	10114	99.50	Noncollable, Fees 19/%.
FQUITY-LINKED						
Еізаі Сотрату	\$100	1992	open	100		Coupon indicated or 3%%. Noncestable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%, Terms to be set Jan. 16.
Izumiya Company	\$ 60	1992	obei	100	100.00	Coupon indicated at 39%. Noncolleble. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 24%, Terms to be set Jon. 13.
Nestlé Holdings	\$100	1997	5	100	103.50	Noncollable. Each \$10,000 note with five 4%-year womants each overclable into one bearer participation certificate at 1,200 suits from Each 2005.

BONDS: Reaction to EMS Fuss Seems Perperse

(Continued from first finance page) ed that sluggish U.S. economic growth this year would result in parably dated Treasury paper. Last widely considered at least 15 basis long-term U.S. interest rates declining to about 6½ percent by mid-bonds were offered at a margin of Nomura faced considerable diffiyear from the prevailing rate of 71/4 to 71/2 percent. "Although rates could drop as low as 6 percent at some point during the second half, he said, "they are likely to remain in the 6 to 61/2 percent range until year-end."

II VI Zera (Sapons

Eff traight

Important as the expectation of lower interest rates is to the dollar sector of the Eurobond market, another significant factor last week was the cautious pricing of new

The World Bank issued \$300 million of five-year bonds, its first offering of short-dated dollars in two years. Bearing a coupon of 7

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - U.S. and British bank-

ing authorities announced last week what they called a "land-mark" accord on proposals to stan-dardize the capital requirements to

The stated goal is to see the bilat-

eral agreement widened to all the

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

This will include a common defi-

for standardization in measuring

to cover their commitments.

Important as the accord as in

The Bank of England, concerned branch.

whether banks have enough capital bonds and swap the proceeds into

ences remain. One particularly France appointed S.G. Warbung topical one concerns the treatment and Morgan Grenfell to market up of bank holdings of other banks' to £150 million of certificates of

about the explosion in the number of banks issuing and buying floating-rate capital notes and the po-

tential danger of pyramiding con-siders that banks must deduct from banks to underwrite a five-year

their own capital base any boldings of another bank's capital paper.

No other regulatory body has followed the Bank of England's followed the Bank of England's and a front-end fee of 7½ basis treatment of such holdings and the

new accord says only that the U.S. points. To draw on the credit, authorities "accept the principle BIAO will pay 10 basis points over underlying this policy and will Libor and a utilization fee of an-

be imposed on banks.

of 101, the paper was priced at 45 equivalent to about 59 basis points basis points over the yield on com- over the Treasury curve. This was only 27 basis points over the Treasury curve. The current pricing reflects what investors want and the issue was a

success, ending the week at a dis-count of 1% points for a yield of about 32 basis points over the Trea-

Credit Agricole of France priced its \$150 million of 7½ percent, seven-year bonds at 100%, 71 basis points over the Treasury yield, and ended the week trading at 64 basis points over the curve.

The only issue that did not work ment bonds, paid 64 basis points was Denmark's \$500 million of over the U.S. Treasury rate but five-year notes carrying a 7% per-cent coupon and offered at 101%, derwriting fees.

instruments and may, as appropri-

Japanese banks are reported to

be the largest holders of perpetual FRNs issued by banks and a big

question is what position the Japa-nese authorities will take in their

moves to adopt the U.S.-British

sub-Libor floating rate money.

In addition, banks are tapping

deposit issued by its London

ate, deduct these items."

writing syndicate. The paper was quoted at a 2%-point discount, well outside the 1% percent underwrit-Bankers were also surprised at the poor performance of the \$200 million bonds issued by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, a West German government-owned bank

culty in putting together an under-

making its maiden voyage to the Eurodollar market. The bank, whose domestic paper is issued at about 30 basis points over govern-

Differences Remain in U.S.-U.K. Pact other 10 basis points if more than 60 percent is drawn.

The continuing expansion of the number of issuers tapping the fledgling Euro-CP market indicates that borrowing terms here must be competitive with those prevailing in the much larger U.S. market. This is now confirmed in a study by Rodeny H. Mills, senior economist of the international banking sec-

Japanese and U.S. officials met tion of the Federal Reserve System. last week in New York to discuss the common standards but Japa-Mr. Mills stated that the Euromajor industrialized countries, es-tablishing a global regulatory stan-dard for international banking. paper market is "very cost competitive with the U.S. market in three-month maturities." The bulk of the U.S. market activity is m maturities Meanwhile, the market for perof 30 days of less.

nition of what constitutes bank petnal FRNs came moder renewed capital, a difficult task since the attack last week with large volumes On the basis of rates only -- that diversity of the existing national of paper put up for sale and no definitions is a reflection of acis, excluding dealer fees - "the Europaper market is more costly most of the time." But, Mr. Mills counting principles and tax laws opened this year in a range of 97-that differ from country to country.

In addition, the accord also calls at week's end to a range of 94-96. said, taking account of the much greater dealer remuneration in the U.S. market, "borrowers with ac-cess to both markets can now issue The FRN market itself remains the risks that banks have assumed. shuttered. Rather than paying the three-month paper in the Euromar-ket more cheaply than, or as cheap-ly as, in the U.S. market for dealer-Business will be divided into five near 1/4 point margin over the Loncategories, each with a different don interbank offered rate now reweight, to enable supervisors to apply a uniform assessment on it easier to issue fixed-coupon placed paper most of the time."

Bond Corp. to Get laying the groundwork for a global the widening money markets for approach to supervision, differ-funds. Credit Commercial de 23.77% of TVB

HONG KONG - Bond Corp. International Ltd. has agreed to buy 23.77 percent of Hongkong Television Broadcasts Ltd., the colony's leading TV station, for 1.4 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$180 million), Bond confirmed Sunday. Bond International, controlled by the Australian entrepreneur Alan Bond, said it would buy 99.84 million shares for 14 dollars apiece

from TVB's chairman, Sir Run Run Shaw, and related trusts.

The purchase is to be financed

by a short-term bank loan and a

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF

Swedish Business Dislikes Budget

STOCKHOLM - Sweden's business community has reacted sharply to the Social Democratic government's new budget, with financial markets rejecting it as inadequate to deal with economic chal-

The fiscal 1987 budget was scheduled to be unveiled formally on Monday, but most details of the 4,000-page document were known by Friday, and sent share prices numbling on the Stockholm stock

Analysts said that the govern-

ment planned to retreat from world stock exchanges saw record pledges to impose austerity measures to curb consumer spending, fueling fears among investors of

higher interest rates. "The budget is too nice," read a front-page headline in the Stock-holm daily Dagens Industri, summing up the verdict of the business

Rumors of the budget's contents had depressed financial markets since Wednesday. Swedish shares lost 24.8 billion kronor (\$3.6 billion) last week while other leading

The Soviet trade delegate to Tur-key, Vladimir Kostikov, said Fri-

agreed that Turkish contractors would build a number of hotel and

work with the Soviet Union.

mea and Caucasus.

Soviet-Turkish Trade to Rise As Gas Starts Flowing in April

ANKARA — Trade between key, Vladimir Kostikov, said Fri-Turkey and the Soviet Union is day that the two countries had also expected to increase dramatically later this year as Soviet natural gas comes on stream and Ankara ex-ports more goods and services to

pay for it.
Though Turkey is a staunchly anti-communist member of the At-lantic alliance, neither side appears to see any problem in putting the trade agreements into effect.

During 1987, Turkey is to receive

750 million cubic meters of natural gas from the Soviet Union. Moscow is to use 65 to 70 percent of the resulting income to pay for imports from Turkey. Last year Soviet imports from Turkey amounted to \$180 million.

Soviet officials say the amount of gas is due to rise to six billion cubic meters after 1987. It is hoped that bilateral trade volume will eventually reach \$1 billion.

Major Turkish exports to the Soviet Union include vegetable oil, wheat, livestock, citrus fruits, nuts, iron and steel and industrial prod-

Bond Prices Close Higher Despite Data

By H.J. Maidenberg New York Times Service NEW YORK - Treasury bond prices closed sharply higher late last week after pressure earlier from economic statistics that were bearish for the credit markets.

Dealers said the turnabout came in mid-session Friday, when short sellers began covering their earlier

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS sales with purchases. The resultant

rise in prices brought in fresh buying throughout the rest of the day.

The discount rate on 90-day bills fell 8 basis points, to 5.39 percent, as operators sought to invest a ris-

ing flood of ready cash. The basic federal funds rate eased to 5 15/16, "What we saw today was an awful lot of money chasing a relatively small supply of Treasury paper," said Norman E. Mains, first vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert in Chicago. "As this became apparent, the sellers began holding

earlier [in the] week began to buy out of their positions." Robert H. Chandross, chief economist at Lloyds Bank in New York, said that, even when the bond market seemed to be under pressure after a decline in the unemployment rate was announced, the selling lacked conviction.

back and those who had sold short

While employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for only 31,000 of the total gain of 269,000 jobs last month, it does indicate that industrial production rose eight-tenths or nine-tenths of 1 percent in December and that the economy ended 1986 on a rather strong note," Mr. Chandross said.

He said he doubted that the Federal Reserve would have any reason to lower interest rates in the near future. "Given this situation, one can say the bond market behaved rather well even before the rally began," he added.

U.S. Consumer I	lates
	Jan. 9
Pesthook Savings	5.90 🛰
Tux Executi Bonds Bond Boyer 25-Send Index	678%
Money Market Funds Dennyktor's 7-Day Averuse	635%
Bonk Mency Market Accounts Bonk Role Megitor Index	520%
Home Mortgage, FHLS overege Source : New York Times.	10.01 %

Net Asset Value on January 2, 1987

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.28 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection

SHEETER U.S.A.Z.D. GETATIONS

	趟	ASK
Bitter Corp.	31/2	4
Chiron	24	241/4
GoodMark Foods	12%	12%
MAG Holdings	4%	5%
Spectraciyne	1714	17%
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CONTINENTAL AMERICAN

عيد من الأجل أ

The main criticism of economists was that the budget gave too little priority to fighting inflation and that it contained no new taxes or other measures to dampen the spending spree that has attracted a

flood of imports to the country. Worries about inflation and a trade deficit reawakened fears that Sweden, after three years of strong economic growth, could find itself back in the quandary it faced in 1982, when it had to devalue its currency 16 percent to recover the market share its exports had lost

because of inflation. One of the few government departments to have its appropriations increased under the budget was the Nuclear Inspection Board, which would get extra money to monitor nuclear technology abroad. The rise was clearly linked with the Chernobyl nuclear acci-

Ghana Plans to Open leisure facilities in the Soviet Cri-Stock Market in May

The deputy chairman of the Turkish Contractors Union, Cernil Cudi Eke, said at least 10 compa-nies would form a consortium to ACCRA, Ghana - Ghana will open a stock exchange in May to try to raise capital for local busi-No value has been put on the projects. A top Turkish official said nesses, according to a top finance

it was hoped that the construction official here.

work would help pay for the natural gas, which is due to begin flowofficer of Ghana National Trust ing in April.

A high-level Soviet team led by a deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relamittee for Fo tions, Oleg Danilov, is scheduled to cal committee, headed by the govarrive in Ankara on Jan. 21 for a ernor of the central bank, to do 10-day visit to discuss the work. preliminary work on the exchange

Kingdom of Sweden

U.S. \$700,000,000

Floating Rates Notes due 2005

and 3/16% Income Rights due 1990

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 12th January, 1987 to 13th July, 1987 the Notes will carry an

Interest payable on 13th July, 1987 will amount to U.S. \$303.33-per U.S. \$16,000 Note. Interest payable on 1/10% Income Rights on 13th July, 1987 will amount to U.S. \$9.48 per U.S. per U.S. \$10,000 principal amount.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

London

Agent Bank

Interest Rate of 6% per annum.

INTERNATIONAL TENDER SARDINE CONSERVATION PLANT TAN - TAN

The Arab Company for investment in fisheries announce for an international tender to establish a Sardine Conservation Plant in Tan Tan Maroc as turn key contract.

MAROC

The factory will produce the following 1º 9,000 tons of skinless and boncless sardines;

2º 4.000 tons of normal sardines; 3º 80 million metallic boxes from white iron for the packing of

4º The building containing the mentioned activities plus the administration and office unit.

The interested companies specialized in the afore mentioned subject will please contact the following address to obtain the specifications and documents of the tender.

Dr. Walid al SHARIF Director General

Arab Company for Investment in Fisheries (S.A.I.P.), Place Zallaga.

Tour Atlas - 18th Floor, Casablanca (Maroc).
Telephone: 30.91.11/30.85.85. Telex: Omnipech 23904M/23976M.

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Investing in shipping containers which are leased to major shipping lines is a profitable business

In addition to its own fleet, the Transco Group of Companies manage container leasing operations on behalf of over 2000 private investors on an international basis.

Purchase price US\$2500.00 each including positioning from factory to the nearest lease out 55% linancing in US dollars over five years.

Non-recourse and self-liquidating. Residual value equal to the initial cash invested and fully secured by class 'A' bonds



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All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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COMMON STOCK

Price \$0.25 PER SHARE

The undersigned arranged the placement of these shares.

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December 1986

New Issue

Mutual Funds

YORK (AP)— Mowing quefu-lupplied by the rel Association curifies Deal-

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Yea-8 yrs & ever 5 to 7 yrs

Weekly Sales

Straights 4%.
Couvert.
FRNs 41.
ECP 614
Total 1,154.
Secondary Market

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - A San Die-

20 company has offered to buy the lefense-related segments of Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. to keep them away from a major Japanese company for national security reasons, business and Capitol Hill SOUTCES Say.

But Schlumberger Ltd., the French company that owns Fairchild, appears reluctant to break its October agreement to sell 80 perfor an undisclosed sum, according to William Janeway of Eberstadt Fleming, the American arm of a British investment banking firm.

Fairchild, a Silicon Valley pio-neer in chip technology, has fallen

on hard times, while Schlumberger, the world's largest oil field services company, has been battered by to block the sale.

The government is under increasing pressure from Capitol Hill

Major Loss,

the year.

Sources said Friday that the company that has offered to buy Fairchild's defense-related segments is a privately owned business called AMCC, which has annual cent of its interest to Fujitsu Ltd. sales of \$25 million. Most of its contracts are in the military field.

> meanwhile, has extended its investigation into whether the Fujitsu purchase should be blocked on na-

Schlumberger announced a one-time charge of about \$1.7 billion in crat of Nebraska and a key member the fourth quarter of 1986 and is of the Senate Armed Services Comexpected to post a sizable loss for mittee, said that Fujitsu's acquisi-

ment with Fujitsu.

The Reagan administration, tional security or antitrust grounds. that is part of its defense business.

عَكُدُ مِن الدُّمِلِ

tion of Fairchild "could have very serious implications for our national defense."

Mr. Janeway said that officials of Schlumberger would consider splitting up Fairchild if the Reagan administration blocked the agree-

It is unclear, however, whether the Japanese electronics giant would be willing to buy Fairchild without the innovative technology

(Continued from first finance page) cent study by Data Resources. For said its president, Glenn Cox. years, corporate debt has averaged about 70 percent of net income. But in the past three years it has begun rising. By the end of 1986 the

average company's debt was equal to about 90 percent of its net in-That rise has coincided with the increase in corporate takeovers. Many critics blame the takeover frenzy for putting so many compa-

nies into the hole. Since much of the money used to volatile short-term rates, companies that have hurried into a takeover, or a debt-laden takeover defense, are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in interest rates.

Ironically, many companies are going into debt to avoid takeovers borrowing money to buy back stock. "These days, it's a fashionable thing to do, to a certain ex-tent," Mr. Mendelson said. "The philosophy has grown that you should make yourself as leveraged as possible, or else you're vulnerable to a takeover."

Phillips Petroleum Co. is a prime example of how a takeover battle can leave a company deeply in debt. Phillips, the target of back-to-back takeover attacks by Mr. Pickens and Mr. Icahn two years ago, won its freedom through a financial restructuring in which it bought back about half its stock.

about 85 percent. The load of debt has become a

DEBT: Some Firms Welcome It; Others Eye It Warily very consciously when you have a large amount of debt like we have," proper investing and keeping up to

> One of the key changes for Phillips has been a curbing of some more venturesome investments - a tricky course in the oil business, where taking chances in drilling for new oil and gas supplies is a corner-

Phillips's problems were exacerbated by the kind of problem that makes critics of debt jittery: Within a year after the company took on its mound of debt, the oil market ake over companies is borrowed at collapsed, with the price plummeting from \$30 a barrel to as low as \$10. That could have toppled Phillips, which had based its restructuring on a worst-case scenario of \$20 a-barrel oil.

Phillips rightened its belt another couple of notches, managed to complete the sale of some major assets agreed to at good prices just before the oil-price plunge, and got lucky: The decline in oil prices reduced the cost of raw materials for its petroleum-marketing and chemical divisions.

Mr. Pickens, who helped put the company in its current situation, thinks Phillips is better for its experience. "What you did to Phillips was, you brought an accountability in that they did not have," he said. "They have a more efficient operation than they did."

Mr. Pickens's argument is common among those who believe To pay for the transaction, the American companies can handle company borrowed heavily, on top of debt left over from two acquisitions. After the restructuring, Philips found itself \$8.6 billion in debt, member of the Business Roundtagiving it a debt-to-equity ratio of ble, an outspoken critic of rising corporate debt, said:

"This business of lean and mean major factor in how Phillips is run. and efficient - that's overused. If 'You just stand in the shadow of it you're lean and mean in the paper

proper investing and keeping up to date, in three years you're non-

competitive." Proponents of debt say it brings U.S. companies closer to the Japanese or European models. In Japan, many large companies operate with debt-to-equity ratios of 90

There are, however, some signifi-cant differences. In Japan, the high level of debt has created a financing system in which executives and their bankers are virtually partners in the management of a company's finances, with the government closely overseeing the relationship.

Sharp, Fujitsu Settle With TI In Patent Suit

DALLAS — Sharp Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan have agreed to pay Texas Instruments Inc. an undisclosed sun to settle a patent infringement case over microchips. TI said the settlement, an

nounced Friday, included a licensing agreement.
Il filed suit in federal court

last year claiming that nine companies infringed its patents for dynamic random access microchips. The others companies, seven Japanese and one South Korean, still face legal

Chief Administrative Law Judge Janet Saxon approved the dismissal of all actions against Sharp and Fujitsu. The International Trade Commission has 30 days to review the action, and the Japanese government must also approve it.

U.S. Firm Asks to Buy Fairchild Units Hutton Sees Citing Large Reserve Fund

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The E.F. Hut-

ton Group will report a "substantial" 1986 loss because of a \$130 million reserve mainly to cover client losses on several types of securities and tax-shelter investments, the company has announced.

The statement, released Friday after a regularly scheduled Hutton board meeting, surprised Wall Street analysts who had been expecting Hutton to show a profit in the fourth quarter after lackluster earnings much of the year.

Less surprising was an announcement that Hutton intended to sell the E.F. Hutton Insurance Group and its subsidiaries, including the E.F. Hutton Life Insurance Co., to First Capital Holdings Corp. of Los Angeles for \$300 mil-

Standard & Poor's Corp. announced late Friday that it had lowered Hutton's senior debt rating to triple-B minus from triple-B lus. "This action is continued evidence of the control weaknesses that have hurt E.F. Hutton's performance over the last few years," the rating agency said. Moody's Investors Service confirmed Hutton's senior debt rating at BAA1.

Robert P. Rittereiser, president and chief executive, said Hutton had decided to create the reserve after recognizing problems in some of its tax shelters and its floatingrate and zero-coupon municipal

James Hanbury, an analyst with Wertheim Schroder & Co., said the need for the fund was a serious embarrassment and a financial setback for the firm. "This was not a bright idea," he said, referring to what he described as "implied guarantees" Hutton gave its clients.

Treasury Bonds

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International Bond Prices Wall Street Review

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Oliva Beats Gonzalez to Retain WBA Title

West Teams Win Two Football Bowl Games

Jon Horton of Arizona during a second-quarter stint that produced the West's go-ahead score. His 4-yard pass to Hill with two seconds left in the half made the score

Meanwhile, in Stanford, California, quarterback Kelly Stouffer of Colorado

Scott Schwedes of Syracuse returned a kickoff 90 yards in the third period, the

Uuotable

windows clean people."

State completed his first nine passes, including scoring bombs of 34 and 48 yards, to lead the West to a 24-21 victory in the 62d annual East-West Shrine Football game.

longest scoring play in East-West history, to help the East tie the game after falling behind 21-0. But the West pulled out the victory on a 19-yard field goal by Nebraska's Dale Klein with 6:53 to play.

(UP1, AP)

Gato" (The Cat) after surviving a 1981 car crash, dropped to 37-5-2.

ACROSS 54 First popular song that won 1 Box an Emmy 5 A Celt 63 Assert

79 Despot

DOWN

3 Venezuelan

4 Is in a rage

copper center

71 Rank

1 Fret 2 Trail

form

9 Coin originally exchange 13 Scarlett O'Hara's home 14 Old Norse 65 Stumble 66 Start of poems Caesar's 16 — of March 17 Collar or

jacket 18 Unit or tract follower 19 Melodies 20 Song from "A Chorus Line" 23 Former

French coin 24 Public vehicle 25 Sports enthusiast 28 Caustic remark 32 Depot on a RR 35 Greek god of

37 Saw or hammer 38 A Philippine island 40 Song identified radio with Ruth Etting 10 One's own: 11 — Griffin, TV host

44 British carbine 45 Region 47 Serves 51 Fruit drink 52 Lubricant

12 To be, to Tiberius 15 Supercilious New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska **DENNIS THE MENACE**

> How much IS 48nd5,

I don't think...

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I KNOW

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Dennis?

21 Large Hawaiian hawks 25 Not true

26 Fragrance 27 At no time 29 Perch 39 Dance dip to Spain 31 Ethan or Woody 67 Follow 32 Cubic meter 68 Ireland, to 5 33 One who Across domesticates 34 Close to, in 69 Poker stake

> poesy 36 Paristan's condiment 39 Actress Gardner 41 Rimsky-Korsakov opera 42 One who sanctions 48 Taut

5 Receive a college degree 6 Gold: Comb. 49 Title Churchill had 51 Eagle's nest 53 Metric liquid 7 Wife of Geraint measure 8 Sheet of paper Molten rock 9 Tunes in the 55 Hot spot 56 Air passage 57 Disfigurement Comb. form on a car 58 Bulk

59 Polynesian spirit 60 Operatic **61** Encircled **62** Fencing sword

What do you

I don't think

I know, either:

by Henri Amold and Bob Lee

l can only give you a little

HOW THE SCANDAL MONGER LET THE

CAT OUT OF

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<u>AFRICA</u>

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL; Smooth, FRANKFURT; Peir, Temp. 12 — 15 (19 — 5). LONDON; Fair, Temp. 4 — 11 (18 — 12). MADRID: Clouds Temp. 2 — 14 — 24). New YORK: Fuir, Temp. 5 — 6 (4 — 22). Parking Temp. 9 — 10 (16 — 14). ROME: Roin, Temp. 10 — 7 (50 — 45). TEL AVIV; N.A. ZURICH; Foir, Temp. 10 — 12 (14 — 10). RAMGKON; Pospv., Temp. 31 — 20 (14 — 16). RAMGKON; Pospv., Temp. 31 — 16 (48 — 61). MANILA; Fospv., Temp. 32 — 16 (48 — 61). MANILA; Fospv., Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). SEQUE; Snow, Temp. 1 — 11 (33 — 12). SingaPoRe: Rein Temp. 27 — 22 (51 — 73). TORYO: Snow, Temp. 5 — 6 (41 — 22).

29 84 20 68 26 77 19 46 28 52 17 46 26 77 6 43 30 86 24 75

WEATHER

What an untalented writer might earn by his pan — "PEN-URY"

THE BAG.

think, teacher?

U FO CARA ROMPER SANTAMARTA I LET CROAT I CED RASA

PEANUTS I THINK I'LL ASK THAT LITTLE RED HAIRED GIRL IF I CAN WALK HOME FROM SCHOOL WITH HER.

fifth round for head butts.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

SPAM ALOU TALIA ADRE CANTERBURY TOTROT ACROELYS

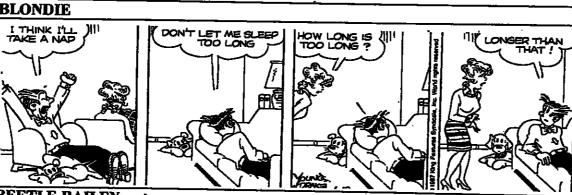
SCISSORSHOLD CHUTE SLOTHS

ANI UVEA EERIE PAPERMULBERRIES

BULGE PULL PRE STEELS EDSEL ROCKNROLLERS









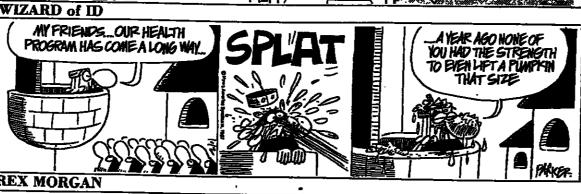
















SPORTS

Broncos Beat Browns on Overtime Kick

By Barry Wilner The Associated Press

CLEVELAND - Rich Karlis AGRIGENTO, Italy (UPI) — Patrizio Oliva of Italy went an unexpectedly tough 15 rounds in outpointing Mexican Rodolfo Gonzalez to retain his World Boxing Association junior welterweight title here Saturday night. kicked a 33-yard field goal with 5:48 gone in overtime Sunday, after quarterback John Elway had led Denver Oliva opened up cuts around both of the challenger's eyes in the 11th and 13th on a game-tying 98-yard drive in the final moments of the fourth quarter rounds, but was also decked for the first time in his seven-year career by a potent left in the seventh. Gonzalez, the WBA's No. 1 challenger, was warned twice in the of the National Football League game, to beat the Cleveland Browns, 23-20, and advance the Broncos to Oliva ran his career record to 48-0; Gonzalez, who earned his nickname "Fl

their second Super Bowl.
The barefooted Karlis, kicking on a frozen field, ended a nine-HONOLULU (Combined dispatches) — Chris Miller of Oregon completed 10 of 16 passes for 210 yards and one touchdown, and Washington's Jeff Jaeger kicked three field goals to lead the West to a 16-14 victory over the East in the 41st Hula play, 60-yard drive in overtime. The Broncos will meet the NFC champions, either the New York Giants or the Washington Redskins, in the Super Bowl at Pasade-Miller had completions of 41 and 47 yards to Lorenzo Hill of Washington and

na, California, on Jan. 25. The Broncos won the AFC title in 1977, but lost to Dallas in that Super Bowl and did not win another play-off game until last week, when they ended a five-game postseason losing streak with a 22-17 defeat of the New England Patriots.

The Browns, who went into double overtime to beat the New York Jets last week, have never been to the Super Bowl.

The Broncos kicked off to start the overtime, then forced the Browns to punt. Elway passed to tight end Orson Mobley for 22 Duffy Daugherty, former Michigan State football coach, on Santa yards, to the Cleveland 48, and Amia racetrack: "The only place where the coach of the coach (LAT) to the Browns' 22, on third down Abe Lemons, the Oklahoma City and 12. Three runs by Sammy basketball coach, on player profiles in press brochures: "Just once I'd like to and Karlis kicked the field goal."

see a picture of one these guys with the caption: 'He's a dog. Ate up \$8,000 an Bremnan for a 48-yard touchworth of groceries in four years and down with 5:43 left in regulation to can't play worth a lick.'"

(LAT)

MR Kartis kicked the field goal.

Bernie Kosar had passed to Bridanie Rosar had passed to an't play worth a lick.'" (LAT) give the Browns a 20-13 lead. But

Coach Buddy Ryan, after his Phil- Elway came right with the 98-yard adelphia Eagles posted a 5-10-1 record: drive that tied the score with 37 "Anytime you have a season like this, seconds left on a five-yard touch-there's a possibility there are going to be coaching changes, player changes and sportswriter changes."

(LAT)

NFL PLAYOFFS

line to catch Kosar's pass on third and six. Smith, a Pro Bowl safety beaten earlier on a 42-yard play by Clarence Weathers, fell at the 18 as the pass was caught.

The Broncos botched the ensuing kickoff and started from their two-yard line with 5:35 left. Elway completed six of nine passes in the drive, and ran twice for 20 yards. But the key plays were Winder's two-yard run on third and two at the Denver 10 and Elway's 20-yard Kosar and Kevin Mack fumbled pass to Jackson on third and 18 at away the ball once in the first half. the Cleveland 48.

The Browns, who have won four NFL titles since joining the league in 1950, were 12-4 this season, post-ing the best record in the AFC. But they barely made it to the champiouship game, needing to rally from a 10-point deficit against the Jets with two minutes left.

well-balanced, 86-yard drive, ending in Herman Fontenot's sixyard touchdown reception, for a 7-0 lead. En route, they converted four third-down plays, the last resulting in the touchdown when Kosar threw to Fontenot in the flat and the running back faked safety

Tony Lilly to the ground. Then turnovers and the Broncos' solid defense stymied the Browns. Linebackers Ricky Hunley and Jim Ryan each intercepted a pass by Kosar and Kevin Mack fumbled

Denver scored 10 points off of those turnovers, on a one-yard run by Gerald Willhite and Karlis' 19yard field goal.

Karlis kicked a 26-yarder in the third quarter and the Browns' Mark Moseley kicked field goals of 29 and 24 yards to produce the 13-13 tie.

Against the Broncos, they staged rule came into use the third quarter when Mark Harper stepped in front of Jackson to intercept a pass at Cleveland's 31. First ruled an incompletion, the call was overturned by replay official Jack Reader. But the Browns couldn't move the

ball, and Jeff Gossett's 42-yard punt gave Denver the ball at its 30. The Broncos went 61 yards in 11 plays. helped by a roughing the passer penalty against Reggie Camp that added 14 yards to Elway's nine-yard nass to tight end Clarence Kay.

Kay was activated before the game after having gone through drug rehabilitation and missical several games.

Cleveland linebacker Mike John-

son dropped what would have been an interception just before Karlis's field goal made it 13-10.

The Browns came right back, although Fontenot's kickoff return to the 50 was negated by Scott Nicolas's illegal block. Kosar took them 76 yards in 10 plays, with a 20-yard pass to Webster Slaughter, who sep-arated his left shoulder on the play, and a 22-yarder to Reggie Langh-

The Browns got to the seven, then Moseley kicked his 24-yard

■ Gansz to Coach Chiefs Frank Gansz, who resigned last Wednesday as the special-teams coach of the Kansas City Chiefs of Saturday was hared as the NF-9 team's head coach, United Press

international reported. He replaced John Markovio, who was fired Thursday night. Gansz, 48, had resigned as assistant head coach and special teams coach because, he said, he wanted eventually lead to a head coaching job in the NFL. John Elway, running here, passed the Broncos to victory.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France Presse

Amsterdam

Despite the bullish tendency in New York. prices on the Amsterdam stock exchange de-

dined last week The ANP-CBS general index closed at 271.3, down from 277.5 on Jan. 2. Turnover rose to 4.801 billion guilders from 992 million.

Akzo NV, Ahold NV and Hoogovens Groep BV were held to be responsible for the weak trading after announcing less-than-positive financial results for the year.

But stockbrokers Kempen & Co. said they expected a recovery within a few weeks.

Frankfurt

Share prices gave ground on the Frankfurt stock exchange last week in response to tension within the European Monetary System and the fall of the dollar.

The Commerzbank index lost 102.9 points to close at 1,913.5, while the volume of transacbillion Deutsche marks, against 888 million over three days the previous week.

All sectors lost ground, particularly antomobiles. Daimler-Benz AG gave up 76 DM to finish at 1,138, BMW AG lost 21 DM to close at 540, and Volkswagen AG was down 29 DM at

Linde AG, in the capital goods section, was
42 DM weaker at 670, while in electronics,
Siemens AG gave 21.70 DM and AEG 15 DM.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong stocks scaled new heights last

week before tumbling in heavy selling.

But prices settled higher overall and the leading market indicator, the Hang Seng Index. closed at 2,561.73, up 21.67 points from a week earlier. The Hong Kong Index ended at 1,640.98, up 20.58 points. Daily average turn-over surged from 840 million Hong Kong dollars to 1.3 billion dollars.

The Hang Seng surged to a new high Tuesday, broke 2,600 points Wednesday, stalled the next day and suffered a sharp setback of more than 40 points Friday.

A major influence on selling was the listing on the market on Monday of an Australian

company, Bond Corp. International Ltd. Its shares surged to three times their issue price by Wednesday but were suspended from trading Thursday, after news that talks were being held concerning an acquisition by Bond of a partial stake in Hongkong Television Broadcasts Ltd.

The target company's shares were also suspended, as were those of its major shareholder, Shaw Brothers Ltd., pending an announce-

London

Share prices advanced across a broad front last week on the London Stock Exchange. The FT-SE 100-share index reached record highs for three consecutive trading days, closing Friday at 1,752.3, compared with 1,681.1 the previous week. The FT 30 index closed up 66.2 points on the week at 1,386.4, although it remained around 40 points below its record reached last April. The volume of transactions rose from 90,711 to 198,385.

Encouraged by the records established on the New York and Tokyo markets, British and overseas institutions bought heavily into the pharmaceutical, chemical, building and financial sectors. Oil shares benefited from the continued rise

in crude prices.

Milan

The Milan stock exchange index closed Friday at 984 points, down from 1,000 points the previous week, in nervous trading linked to the market's upcoming accountancy period and uncertainty over movement in the European Monetary System.

In four days of trading — Tuesday was a public holiday — 109.62 million shares changed hands for 665.218 million lire, an increase of nearly 40 percent in value on the previous week. Analysts said this week's performance will be closely tied to developments within the EMS and the market's accountancy periods this Monday and Wednesday. But they expected some buoyancy, as small investors placed their year-end bonuses.

Paris

I THOUGHT

IT WAS

The CAC index surged 4 percent last week to 407.2 points, against 392 the previous Friday, as investors on the Paris Bourse bought heavily, heartened by government firmness in the face

of wage demands by striking public-sector

Sentiment was also boosted by an abundance of liquidity, as around \$50 billion was reportedly available from loan coupons.

On Monday and Tuesday, investors remained in a buying mood, bolstered by the possibility of both a realignment in the EMS, which could boost French exports, and a reduct tion in West German interest rates.

Gains were less dramatic on Wednesday but momentum picked up Thursday, fueled by the electrical equipment sector, where a strong 1986 showing is expected, and construction.

Singapore

After a long period of listless trading, investors went on a buying spree in Singapore's first week of trading in 1987.

Strong gains on all fronts pushed the Straits Times Industrial Index up to 925.52, a gain of 36.44 points for the week. Speculators and market

Volume increased fourfold to 135 million units for a total value of 243.7 million Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Shares posted a moderate 99.06-yen gain in the terms of the Nikkei Stock average last week, closing at 18,810.36 yen.

closing at 18,810.36 yen.

In the year's inaugural half-day session on Monday, the Nikkei average advanced 119:15, yen from last year's final trading day, Dec. 22,1 speculative buying of financials on Tuesday pushed praces up further. The 225-stock Nikkei topped 19,000-yen for the first time at the end of a morning session, but profit-taking pushed the average down in the afternoon to 18,936.76,

Aug 20.

Daily average turnover declined to 477.404 billion yen from the previous week's 696.878 billion, indicating that many institutional investors were still out of the market.

The market was depressed by reports that many applicants who won the right to purchase Nippon Telephone & Telegraph stock had giv-

en up.

Market analysts predicted that a volatile market trend would last at least until NT&T

Zurich

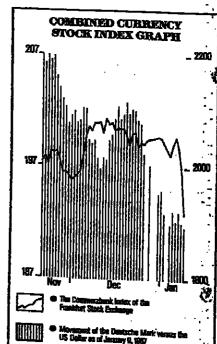
Anxiety triggered by rumors of a currency realignment within the EMS dampened senter ment on the Zurich stock exchange last week. The Credit Suisse index dropped to 556.9 points, against 558.1 on Dec. 30, the last day of trading in the against statement. trading in the previous week
British and West German investors sold ma-

British and West German investors soid major packages of Swiss shares, notably those of banks. Shares held by Union Bank of Switzerland ended the week at 6,070 Swiss francs, against 6,000, while those of Credit Suisse ended at 3,830 francs, up from 3,800.

But market sources this the sales which But market sources said the sales, which

sometimes came to 50 million francs, were "errors," as the moment to sell had not yet

Finance companies were mixed. Electrowatt gained 25 francs to 3,675, while Motor Columbus lost 80 to finish at 1,920.





Urbriggen II i

- - · · · عثا still 0.52 yen higher than the previous high set

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Moealing With

SOURCE SCHÜRCH & PARTINER AG Zurich - Amsterdam

O'Grady Squirrels Away His 2d Title

CARLSBAD, California -Never mind birdies and bogeys. Mac O'Grady, once a golfing maverick and still an eccentric character who plays right-handed and puits from the left, who runs up mountains and speaks Japanese, had a much more complex explanation for his one-shot victory Saturday over Rick Febr in the Tournament of Champions.

It was at least partially attributable, he said, to his having over-come "focal dystonia myockenus" what most golfers call the yips. He came down with a case when he 3-putted both the 10th and 12th holes. "I simply couldn't hit the ball. I knew there was no sible way I could make it," he said. It was part of "the brutal, the bizarre and the unbelievable" events he predicted would occur over the final 18 holes.

To combat the yips, O'Grady of \$500,000 and, O'Grady said, said he resorted to "anterograde" enabled him "to shake hands amnesia," which, he acknowledged, could be more simply put as "forget it." He did, despite some further

mental gymnastics and, with a round of 71 managed the second victory of his often-delayed tour career (last season was primarily one of flareups with PGA officials). It was, O'Grady said, "bringing the ship home, with the cargo and crew intact, despite the tsunami that crested

He was aided by the fact that neither Greg Norman nor anyone else could make handle greens that O'Grady called "atrocious." "I'm surprised no one made a

really good move somewhere along the line," said O'Grady, who won with a 278 total, 10 shots under par. The victory was

trailed on Saturday despite 3putting three times. Norman, expected to be his biggest challenger, couldn't sink teable putts and never got closer than one stroke. He took himself out of it when he failed to birdie the par-5 17th and then drove into trouble and bogeyed O'Grady had a chance to wrap it up early but could not. He had an 8-foot (2.43-meter) birdie putt on the 10th that would have given him a comfortable 4-shot lead. But he 3-putted and said he could "see the dream going out

> He also 3-putted the 12th, ing a 10-foot second putt was flowing, my fingers felt like they were on fire. I was afraid the ball was going to explode off the club like a grenade."

with destiny."
Fehr, a 24-year-old rookie in

this event that brings together only the winners of 1986 PGA

tour titles, hung on to take sec-ond at 71 / 279. Norman, the

Australian who won the British

Open and dominated world golf

last year, bogeyed the final hole

for a 71 and tied for third at 280.

Calcavecchia, who had a closing

70 in the weather that turned

mild and breezy after a morning

frost delayed the start of play by

half an hour. Ben Crenshaw shot

Sutton, who had a closing 71.

a 68 and was tied at 281 with Hai

school before gaining his playing rights, started the final round

the lead from Fehr with a 72 in

Friday's third round. He never

one shot in front after regain

O'Grady, 36, who made 17 at-

npts at the tour's qualifying

Also at that figure was Mark

But he pulled himself together with a critical one-putt par on the 13th, birdied the 14th by canning a 48-footer and parred in from there. With no one making a move, that was good enough.

His triumph was "good for people who dream. I've been a dreamer all my life. To those who dream, I say: 'Keep trying; keep on persevering. Don't give up. Fantasy can become reality," said O'Grady, who won at Hart-

Conditional Peace Pact Puts Australia IV in Finals

Campiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FREMANTLE, Australia - A peace meeting, arranged by the Royal Perth Yacht Club, has put the vachts Australia IV and Kookaburra III into the final of the trials

to select a defender of the America's Cup.
But Kookaburra II, which placed third in the semifinals, may still be racing. It will be upgraded and if, in time trials, it proves faster than the winner, either syndicate can use the golden-hulled 12-meter in the cup final starting Jan. 31. Kookaburra II sails best in light winds, while Kookaburra III and

Australia IV are heavy weather Race organizers said they had not worked out details of the speed trials, but that they were considering changing the defender finals from a best-of-nine to a best-ofseven series to allow time before the cup final begins. The defender final is to start Wednesday, the challenger final on Tuesday be-tween Stars & Stripes and New

en rival millionaire syndicate chiefs Alan Bond, of Australia IV, and Kevin Parry, of Kookaburra III and Kookaburra II, ended three days of namecalling and a marathon hearing by a protest jury over a controversial sail used by Australia IV during the semifinals.

"We have agreed to give Bondy a second bite at the cherry, but it comes with several conditions," Parry said.

Among them was the banning, possibly, of Australia IV's new gen-naker sail from the defender final,

SCOREBOARD

EASTERN CONFERENCE

that the victor compete in speed to use it." trials against Kookaburra II to de-

termine the fastest boat. between a genoa and a spinnaker, against Kookaburra III.

With anti-Kookaburra seatiment growing because of that syn-Bond inferred that he could not dicate's efforts to get Kookaburra say whether his boat will be al- II and Kookaburra III in the final lowed to use the gennaker, a cross through the jury room, Bond rushed back from a business trip to tee." We're looking forward to put-Parry, a Western Australian de-had first ruled that the gennaker ting on the best defense," he said, partment store magnate. They was legally rigged in the race Aus-

Syndicate heads Alan Bond, left, and Kevin Parry, shaking hands after aumouncing their agreement.

ca's Cup," according to a statement ra III. released by the yacht club.

The statement also said that the defender final will begin on time "irrespective of the result and consideration by the protest commit-

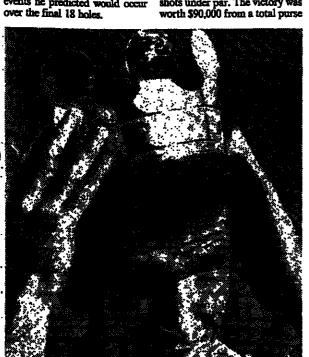
although it appeared that an agreement on the sail still had to be
worked out, and the requirement
'If it's the strongest boat, we want

Parry, however, appealed the decision, which sent the jury into two days of closed door deliberations before it adjourned until Sunday. As it turned out, after the announcement of the accord ended its deliberations, the jury reported that it had voted not to reopen the hearing on the protest, putting the sail issue to rest at least temporar-

Had Australia IV been disqualified in Tuesday's race it would have ended Bond's \$13 million campaign to defend the cup he won in 1983, the victory that made him a national hero. The resulting loss of points would have dropped Austra-ia IV to third place, behind Kook-

But many Australians had become outraged at Parry and Kookaburra skipper lain Murray for trying to overturn a race course loss in the jury room. Switchboards at jammed with indignant callers de-manding that "Bondy" be allowed to sail. One local station, which asked listeners to take sides in the dispute, said that 94.4 percent of those who responded backed Bond.

According to a station spokesman, some miners from the northwest called to ask how they could return 200 Kookaburra T-shirts, which they refused to wear. Other angry fans huried Kookaburra Tshirts into the syndicate's dockside compound and chanted, "Give Bondy a fair go." (UPI, WP, AP)



paper-giant slalom here Sunday and

move to second place in the overall

Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzer-

land capped a profitable weekend by following his victory in Satur-day's downhill with a second-place

finish Sunday to consolidate his

World Cup skiing standings.

WORLD CUP SKIING

through a snowstorm to win a men's 1,860-meter (6,100-foot) Kandahar easy," said the versatile 23-year-

It was the fifth World Cup career

triumph for the 23-year-old, who

Zurbriggen, who on Saturday

picked up 15 points for his third

downhill victory this season, added

won the season's first super-giant.

tory this season.

finish Sunday to consolidate his another 20 for Sunday's second place under the complicated cup scoring system; with 147, he has a pion in the event, clocked 1 minute, 12-point lead over Wasmeier.

NBA Standings

Zurbriggen said he didn't want GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany — Markus
Wasmeier of West Germany blazed

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23.44 seconds on the wind

European Soccer

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

drid 31; Espoñei 30; Alhiefic de Bilboo 26; Alleffon de Macrid, Befis 21; Sevilla, Vojiade-lid, Mallerca, Gijen 22; Real Socieded 21; Cadiz, Murcia 19; Las Palmos, Zarregum 18;

Transition

BASEBALL
America Loope
CALIFORNIA—Signed Brian Downline,
outfielder, to a two-year contract. Doub Do-Choca, third basemon, to a one-year contract.
NEW YORK—Signed Tomany John Alch-

NEW YORK—Signed Tomany John, sitch-er, to a one-year contract, and Willie Ran-

BASKETBALL

Athletic Bilbas 4 Osas

Americ Bugge 4, Ostobler Modrid 1
Carliz 1, McGorco 9
Sobodell 1, Sentander 1
Seville 9, Borcarions 6
Real Voltadelld 1, Real Sociedod (
Real Modrid 3, Betts 9
Senting 2, Zennens 8

boouds: Navy York A7 (Euring 10); Philodelphia 18 (Barriery 10). Amists: New York 26 (Sparrow 7); Philodelphia 15 (Cheeks 3). Pertiand 30 24 35 25 13—127 New Jersey 33 34 25 21 13—129 Johnson 6-12 17-19 29, Drexier 6-21 4-6 21; Woolridos 12-17 4-7 30, McXenno 5-13 3-4 29. Rebeatds: Portland 35 (Corr 18): New Jersey 44 (Coleenon 8), Assists: Portland 26 (Porter 8); New Jersey 25, (Wood 13). Secremente 18 24 24 33—99 Beston 19 24 25 28 28—999 Portsh 12-15 4-4 28, Addisole 5-13 18-11 26; Steppe 8-10 3-4 22, Tharpe 9-16 2-5 20. Rebeatds: Socramente 47 (Thorne 12); Beston S3 (Portsh 25). Assists: Socramente 27 (Wilson 6). L.A. Cippers 27 (10). Johnson 6). L.A. Cippers 27 (10). Johnson 6). L.A. Cippers 27 (20). Woodson 11-20 4-4 26, Volentine 8-14 0-0 17. Rebeatds: L.A. Cippers 27 (Volentine 9); Detroit 39 (Indicaber 13). Assists: L.A. Cippers 24 (Volentine 9); Detroit 39 (Thornes 16). Wassisinghen Milwestee 17, Assists: L.A. Cippers 24 (Volentine 9); Detroit 39 (Thornes 16). Wassisinghen Milwestee 17, 17 45 21; Currentee 5-15 2-6 18, J. Midelene 2-17 4-6 11; Currentee 5-12-26 18, J. Midelene 2-17 4-6 11; Currentees 12-26 4-5 25. the gold medals in the two events at the world championships. Richard Pramotton of Italy, who missed the downhill and fell behind Zurbriggen, finished a distant 25th

on Sunday and slipped to third overall with 118 points. Alberto Ghidoni of Italy, the No. 39 starter, skied dariogly on the difficult course and finished third in 1:24.18.

Gafner Wins 1st Cup Race

MELLAU. Austria - Beatrice Gafner, in only her fifth World Cup race, beat her Swiss teammate and the favorite, Maria Walliser, in a women's World Cup downhill

On Sunday, American Tamara McKinney won a slalom ahead of Yugoslav Mateja Svet and Malgor-zata Mogore of France; for the first time in weeks, no member of the powerful Swiss team placed among the first three.

Gafner, 35th to start, swept down the Spielmoos course in 2 inutes, 8.71 seconds to edge Walliser (2:09.14). Sieglinde Winkler of Austria scored her first cup points of the season by coming in third in

"Although I felt I ran a race with no mistakes, I certainly had no ex-pectations of winning, or even making a place," Gafner said. "I am really happy."

Gafner last season competed on

the European Cup circuit and fmished second overall. She graduated to the World Cup this winter, and before Saturday her career best was 20th place in a

downhill at Val d'Isere, France, last

"Of course I am happy to have

will completely exonerate won 12 games, lost 25 and tied 4; In Sunday's skalom, McKinney and the Vancouver only Buffalo, of the NHL's 21 tied for fifth in the first heat with a time of 58.18 and was fastest in the Quinn played 133 games as a de-second (50.61) for a winning total

"It does not interfere with Mr. the Philadelphia Flyers to the 1980 flagged with 63 and 62 gates respectively and with a vertical drop of 180 the regular season and playthe regular season and playthe library countries that season, when the library countries that season, when the library countries (1,770 feet), in 58.33 and the Fiyers set an NHL record of 35 to 50.90 for an aggregate 1:49.23. Moa two-page statement, NHL sident John Ziegler said Friday

But he was fired 72 games into the Folish maiden name of Thelka, had (AP, UPI) an aggregate 1:49.26. (UPI, AP)



Barkley 6-8 11-14 22. Rebounds; Philadelphia 39 (Barkley 12); Washington 44 (M. Malane 17). Assists: Philadelphia 25 (Barkley 8); 39 (Barkley 12); Washington 44 (M. Molane 17). Assists: Philodelphio 25 (Barkley 8); Washington 26 (J. Molane 9).

Subcrumtests 29 34 39 33—115 | Jordan 6-24 15-15 31, Oxkley 6-13 2-721; Williams 17). Subcrumtests 29 32 39 38—119 | Jordan 6-24 15-15 31, Oxkley 6-13 2-721; Williams 17). Subcrumtests 22 23 39 38—119 | Jordan 6-24 15-15 31, Oxkley 6-13 2-721; Williams 17). Subcrumtests 27 17 38 38—119 | Jordan 6-24 15-15 31, Oxkley 6-13 2-721; Williams 19); Chica 90 52 (Selfurs 13). Assists: New Jorsey 24 (W

29 79 24 30—109
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30 35 30 34—129
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1-2 13. Rebounds: (Stockion 18),
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1-2 14. Rebounds: 29 24 32 35 9—128
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Selected U.S. College Results

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Army St. long 55
Bottes 42. MIT 52
Boston U. 54, Mortlord 45
Columbia 57, Cornell 47
Georgetown 62, Piltsburgh 76
Hamilton 47, New Poitz 77
Howard 78, Princelon 74
Hebort 84, RPI 79
LoS latend 62, Loyola (Md.) 78
Moine 72, New Hompshire 70
Nicopar 77, Colyote 48
Northecatern 87, Conisius 61
Penn 34, Dertmoeth 74
Providence 94, Villanova 75
Rochester 51, Skidmore 47
St. John's 42, Boston Col. 58
St. Joseph's 78, Duquesne 71 Volentite v;,
Maskington
Milwastope
Willoms 7-15 6-6 21, M. Molone 5-15 2-5 18, J.
Malone 7-17 4-6 18; Currentings 12-26 4-5 28,
Sking 7-15 3-3 17, Rebossids; Woshington 44
**Innes 9); Milwastope 37 (Currentings 34), As-St. Joseph's 78, Duquesne 7 Siena 184, Vermont 89 Syrocuse 72, Seton Holl 84 Temple 71, Rutyers 58

29 32 24 29—115 26 27 25 26—106 Alabama 75. Vanderbiit 71 Auburn 66, Mississippi St. 52 Robertson 9-15 7-9 25. Sundvoid 9-17 2-2 21; Davis 9-13 5-6 25, Pinckney 6-6 8-6 20. Re-Clemen 71, Wake Forest 88 (OT) Davidson 79, The Citodel 71 East Tennessee St. 68, VMI 66 Pricents: 36 (Princkney 7), Assists: Son Amente
25 (Robertson 5); Phoents 25 (Humphries 5).
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18 25 27 26—116
Desiver
26 22 425—131
Enotigh 11-26 4-4 26. Evens 5-10 9-12 20;
Aguirre 12-22 9-10 33, Harner 11-10 2-3 29. Re-benedis: Desiver 42 (Evens 12): Delies 35
(Perkins 16), Assists: Denver 29 (Lever 5);
Dallos 16 (Honorer 7).

Nervy 95, Jomes Modison 70 North Corolina 85, Duke 77 N. Carolina St. 63, Georgia Tech 62 Tennessee 75, Kentucky 68 Virsinia 71, Maryland 64

de control Illinois State SL Indiana State 5 lawa 76, Milanesota 57 Kansas St. 114, Nebraska 82 Kent State 84, W. Michigan 73 Miami (Ohio) 77, Ball State 66

SOUTHWEST Boyler 62, Texas 56 Houston 71, Rice 36 Texas Christian 55, Yaxos A&M 54 Texas Tech 95, Arkaness 73 Yules 51, Doobs 46

Nevodo-Las Vegos 117, Uton 51, 94 Oreson State 71, Oreson 63 Southers Col 44, Artsono 51, 62 Stanford 72, Wash, St. 76

> WOMER'S OVERALL STANDINGS 1. Vrani Schneider, Switzerland 182 pol 2. Marto Wallier, Switzerland 182 3. Marto Wallier, Switzerland 142 4. Eriko Heest, Switzerland 128 5. Tomara McKinney, U.S., 118

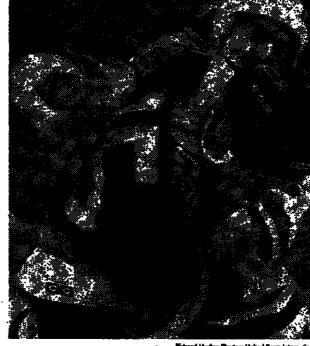
. Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia 103 . Michela Fisini, Switzerland 83 Catherine Quittet, France 72

n Zurbriggen, Switzerie sei Mair, Italy, 1:50*.5*7 Doniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:51,84 4. Reb Boyd, Conodo, 1:51,54 7. Todd Brecker, Conodo, 1:52,13

 Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 2:10.M WOMEN'S SLALOM (At Meliau) 1. Tomora McKinney, U.S., 1:48.79 (58.1)

(51.46-51.16)

Hattenet Bankethell Association
CHICAGO—Signed Fred Coffeld, suard, log
10-day controct.
INDIANA—Activated Herb Williams, forword, Walved Peter Verticeven, forward,
Anti_WAUNCE—Placed Peul Pressey, forword, on the injured ligt, Signed Don Collins,
suard-forward, to a 10-day centroct.



David Bruce of Vancouver and New Jersey's Perry Anderson battled to a standoff (both took slashing and fighting penalties) on Saturday, and so did their teams in a 2-2 draw.

Hockey

lational Hockey League Standings						
WALE	S CONFERENCE	Solurday's Results				
Pe	trick Division	Terosto 139-2				
	W L T PIS OF GA	3.Y. (skanders 3 0 0-3				
hilodelphia	29 17 2 69 181 114	Haanpac (1), Bassen (3), D. Sutter (7);				
Y Islanders	22 17 3 47 157 144	Damphousse (12), Valve (12), Shots on geal:				
Maburgh	17 17 7 41 153 143	Toronto (on Smith) 6-7-6—21; K.Y. Islanders				
Y Ratgers aw Jersov	16 19 7 39 166 169 16 21 5 37 157 191	(on Wregget) 18-4-3-25				
catinates	15 21 6 36 129 142	Philadelphia 3 9 2-5				
	leuns Division	Boston 2 1 1—4				
entreal	2) 17 6 48 152 137	Suffer (10), Zezel (20), Kerr 2 (34), Crown				
orNord	29 15 6 46 134 131	(4); Courtnoli (8), Neety (15), Simmer (13), Markwart (4), Shots on seal; Philadelphia				
patan	16 18 5 41 142 132	(on Resch) 11-7-4—24; Boston (on Hextoff) 13-				
uebec	17 20 7 41 148 145	12-12-24				
uffalo	12 25 5 29 141 163	Vancouver 1 1 s s-2				
	ill Conference	New Jersey 9 1 1 0-2				
140	orris Division	Sondick (9), Tonti (16); Johnson (11), Lud-				
	W L T PIL OF GA	vig (7), Shots on good: Vencouver (on Billing-				
स्पर्णी	16 17 8 40 129 141 1	ton) 6-15-6-128; New Jersey (on Brodeur) 12-				
Innesota	18 20 4 40 164 167	13 -9-33 7.				
pronto	17 19 5 39 146 149	' 50ffalo - 1 4 38				
Louis	16 19 6 38 143 161	Les Angeles 0 2 2—5				
hicego	16 29 6 38 153 173	Logan (3), Ramsey (6), Routtu (7), Arniel 2				
amenten	rythe Division	(4), Andreychuk (13), Palement (16), Tucker				
SINGS Y	26 13 2 54 189 142 25 16 1 51 167 153	(13); Nicholis (15), Robitalite 2 (26), Taylor				
innipes	21 17 4 46 143 142	(11), Erickson (10). Shets on good: Buffalo (on				
s Angeles	15 21 4 40 175 184	Cloutier) 5-7-9-24; Los Angeles (on Bor- rosso) 7-17-8-32.				
ancouver	12 25 5 29 137 163					
	idov's Results	Horiford 9 2 1—3 Minosofo 3 1 9—4				
Louis	♦ 1 ₽—1	MocLetton (16), Milseon 2 (11), Wilson (9);				
desentos	0 3 2 5	Francis (12), Barr (2), Ferroro (14), Shets es				
	sier 2 (16), Tikkonen (19),	goal; Hartford (on Takks) 17-14-9-34; Min-				
	Gilmour (16). Shets en geal:	nesoto (on Liut) 14-9-32.				
	og) 9-18-18-37; Edmonton	Grebec . 0 9 3-2				
n Millen) 13-11-		Montreal 2 2 1—5				
or Horsi	* * * * *	Richer (é), Watter 2 (7), Robinson (7),				
lanipeg Okamena (O. M.	8 1 2—3	McPhee (9); Ashton (25), Goolet (24). Shets				
	rufeld (?), Cortyle (6). Shots I (on Reddick) 11-7-11-29;	on goal: Quebec (on Ray) 6-13-9-28; Montre-				
	mics) 6-10-70—24.	al (on Majorchuk) 7-17-6—27.				
itsbureh	11 6-2	Winnipey 2 1 2—4 Detroit 1 0 1—2				
estringter	2 0 1-3	Steen (7), MacLean 2 (20), Carryle (7),				
Murphy (14), Jes	sten (2), Ridley (18); Loney	Smail (18); Sneesta (1), Gollant (20), Shets on				
	ets og goed; Pittsburgh (on	goal: Winnipes (on Stefan) 70-4-527: Detroit				
	Washington (on Maloche)	(on Winnipes) 8-5-11—24.				
-11-729,		St. Levis 8 1 1-2				
Y. islanders	6 1 1-2	Colory 131-5				
Y. Rougers	- 1	Wilson (11), Bullard 2 (12), Otto (13), Mullen				
	Suiter (21); Corpenier (6), Listanders (on Fraese) 9-71-	(25); Benning (9), Gilmour (17), Shots on				
	.1310000073 (ON P10030) 1-71- gers (ON Smith) 9-10-724,	good: St. Louis (on Vernon) 5-11-319; Calgo-				
	(-): SHORE: F-10/-13.	ry (on Warnsley) 8-6-7—23.				

HL Expels Coach of Kings or Dealings With Canucks

trice Gafner: "I certainly had no expectations of winning."

ue late Friday pending investin of charges that he had sed a contract and accepted

rry club of any wrongdoing."
he arrangement was, he was to

sident John Ziegler said Friday But he was fired to was no evidence Quinn has 1981-82 season.

rapiled by Our Staff From Disputches done anything other than to do his CEW YORK — Pat Quinn, coa-(the Los Angeles Kings, was pled from the National Hockey with the Los Angeles with t

in when the facts are known, a 18-19-4 record. The Canucks had Hess 13th.

teams, had a poorer record. one president and general man-fenseman for the expansion Ca- of 1:48.79. in the future," Norm Jewison nucks in the early 1970s. He coached

Quinn is under contract to the scason's downhills to date.

Kings until this season ends. He is 2. to become general manager the first coach expelled by the NHL. come in second," said Walliser, the season of the Vancouver CaIn three seasons with the Kinzs. defending overall and care downline. "ss, the league announced. the cigar-chomping Quinn, 43, has champion. But the course was too spokesman for the Canucks reversed a losing trend. Lest year easy for a World Cup downhill, and they were beaten out for a playoff one only has to look at the times of it" was made with Quinn on berth by the Canucks while, after Vreni Schneider and Erika Hess, 24, that the Kings were noti- 41 games this season, they were who are slalom specialists, to see on Dec. 26, and that "we are fourth in the Smythe Division with that." Schneider finished 10th and

Svet negotiated the course,

World Cup Skiing

MENTS DOWNKILL (At Germisch, West Germ Pirmin Zurbriegen, Switzeric

. Peter Wimsberger, Austria, 1:52.21 Marc Girordelli, Lummbourg, 1:52.38 MEM'S SUPER-GIANT SLALOM

1. Alberto Ghidoni. Itary, 1:24.18 4. Franck Piccard. Franca, 1:25.00 5. Hans Stuffer, West Germany, 1:3 6. Guerifier Moder, Austria, 1:25.15 7. Herbert Rendit, West Germany, 1:25.19

sints

2. Markus Wasmeler, West Germany, 135

3. Richard Pramation, Saty, 116

4. Joel Gespez, Switzerland, 190

5. Ingemor Steamark, Sweden, 91

6. Bojan Kržol, Yugoslavia, 99

7. Franz Heinzer, Swizterland, 67

8. Michael Mair, Italy, and Peter Militer, attraction, 41 10. Roberth Erlocher, Italy, 62

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL (AI Mellou, Austria)

1. Beatrice Gener, Swizerland, 2:8271

2. Maria Walliser, Swizerland, 2:09,14

3. Steplinde Winkler, Austria, 2:09,09

4. Regine Mdsleniochger, West Germany

1:09.45
5. Micheld Ffeint, Switzerland, 2:10.85
6. Laurie Gruham. Canada, 2:10.85
7. Kehrin Gulhansam, Austria, 2:10.13
8. Brightte Gertil, Switzerland, 2:10.45
9. Heldi Zeller, Switzerland, 2:10.63

"Super Sunday" at the Waldorf for £25 per ticket on 25th January 1987.

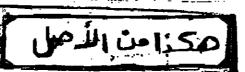
Get your friends together and enjoy the excitement of the Superbowl live on our 6'x 9' screen. Just £25 includes hotdogs flown direct from New York, popcorn, peanuts and all the BUD you can drink.

Party starts from 10.30 pm and finishes late. Stay the night with us at a special rate of £45 a single room and avoid the hassle of commuting in the morning.

Sunday 25th January 1987. Book in advance, call Angela. American Week at The Waldorf: 19th – 25th January 1987. The Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London. Tel: 01 836 2400.



The Waldorf



The Upswing of the English Romantics

By Herbert Mitgang New York Times Service N EW YORK — In the literary marketplace, the stock of the Romantic poets is on the rise. The Shelleys, both Percy and, thanks to the feminists, Mary, are

blue chips; Byron is holding steady; Keats, after fluctuating, is making a second comeback, and it is worth betting a few bob on Leigh Hunt, who first introduced Keats and Shelley at his house in

Bruce Barker-Benfield, the librarian in charge of the voluminous Shelley papers at Oxford's Bodleian Library, said the other day: "It seems that every English Department on your side of the Atlantic has a specialist in our Romantic poets. We do, too, but then there are fewer universities in England. Their literary era is very much alive with the younger generation on campus and also with readers on trains and in pubs.

The comments were spurred by the disclosure of the gift to the New York Public Library of the Pforzheimer Collection, "Shelley and His Circle." "It's an absolutely splendid collection," he said, and the catalogue for the collection is more than a catalogue it's literature itself."

Barker-Benfield and a halfdozen other authorities around the United States agreed that the 8,000 manuscripts and 13,000 vol-umes in the collection at the New York Public Library could lead to additional works about the creative roots and personal lives of

"Their stock goes up and down," Barker-Benfield said, but like all geniuses they will always rise again."

Authors of books on Shelley, Byron, Keats and company believe the circle has an attraction to today's students and readers for two main reasons: the relevance of their ideas about uninhibited human behavior, their idealism about the state of the world, and - not to be overlooked - the beauty of their lyricism and accessibility of their language.

Betty T. Bennett, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at American University in Washing-









Interest in the English Romantic poets is on the rise: From left: Keats, the Shelleys — Mary and Percy — and Byron are among the Romantics enjoying new popularity.

ton, will bring out her third volume of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's letters this year. Bennett went to Australia, where a Shelley descendant lived, to study the originals of a group of letters for

the sake of accuracy and nuance. The interest in Mary Shelley continues to increase, particularly because of the feminist movement," Bennett said. "She was a serious and talented writer — 'Frankenstein' was an immediate success. The novel was cited in Parliament. Mary Shelley cannot be considered an appendage to her husband; she must be recognized in her own right. It's some times forgotten that she wrote five other novels. Her politics were anti-monarchist and egalitarian - she sought change by education. Mary Shelley even looked ahead to the 21st century in her 1826 novel "The Last Man." It's about the destruction of mankind by a plague — something like the AIDS epidemic."

and skeptics who posed intellectual questions.

"They were certainly involved in politics," Woodring said. "We held a conference recently at UCLA, and some of the Marxist scholars interpreted Shelley as a sort of anarchist. One book on his politics, by Paul Foot, a British writer, is called 'Red Shelley.' Shelley's friend, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, who was expelled with him from Oxford because of the pamphlet The Necessity of Atheism,' memorably described him as a pacifist tempered with occa-

"Shelley's influence was important in his lifetime - some of his

Professor Carl Woodring of tinued steadily into the 20th cen-Columbia University, anthor of mry," Woodring said. "George "Politics in English Romantic Po- Bernard Shaw was a Shelleyan etry," attributed the steady inter- and considered him as something est in the Romantics to the fact of an early proto-socialist. It may that they were emotional poets have helped that both were vege-

Professor Stewart M. Sperry of Indiana University, author of "Keats the Poet," said that Keats was also interested in politics, but not to the extent of the other Romantic poets.

"Shelley and Byron were upper class. Keats was a Cockney, born within the sound of Bow Bells," Sperry said. "Keats never really left England until the end of his life, when he died in Italy. Shelley and Byron were caught up in the European liberation movements but Keats never had a chance to get involved. Although he was the ungest of the circle to die, at 25, his literary heritage is great."

Another Keats specialist, Pro-

early works were circulated by fessor Jack Stillinger of the Uniradical groups - and it has con-versity of Illinois, who edited

"The Poems of John Keats," added a partisan note: "Keats was the shortest of the poets -- 5-feetone-half-inch-tall - but he was head and shoulders above his contemporaries. He is the one college students most relate to because of his character. He started out as an ordinary person and a bad poet and became a superb lyricist and a genius."

Stillinger said that students appreciated the Romantic poets because they were the first modern writers who could be read without looking things up.

They came after the French Revolution and were the most inventive craftsmen since Shakespeare," he said. "They introduced new forms, new odes, mythological stories. They revised traditional Italian rhyme schemes. That is one reason why the original manuscripts are so important. To understand their writings, it's important to learn everything about their lives."

Keep Your Distance From Distancing

By William Safine

Winam or the distance of the distance of the distance of the distancing of himself from administration actions," wrote Helen Thomas of United Press International, "puts in question the role of Secretary of State George Shuitz."

Robert Craig, a political scientist at the University of New Hampshire, said Vice President Bush "wants to distance himself from the administration but he can't do that," UPI reported.

A New York Times report concerning White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan read: "The National Security Council 'does not report to me,' Mr. Regan declared Nov. 26 in an apparent effort to distance himself from the scandal."

Although the verb phrase keep one's distance from, as well as the more loyal go the distance, is in most dictionaries, and distance is a transitive verb listed as meaning "to place at some distance," lexicographers neglect the reflexive verb form, which is outdistancing every other use of the word in the general lifting of skirts and tiptoeing-away.

Even the sports pages have adopted the vogue usage: George Raveling tried his best, wrote the Los Angeles Times about the basketball star, "to distance himself from all the emotions of coming back to Pullman and coaching against his former team."

That takes distancing oneself too far, the transitive deny or suppress would work better on emotions, though if you're determined to be intransitive, you

could separate yourself from them.

Leave the self-distancing to people worned about the taint of scandal. "H.R. Haldeman," wrote Peter Goldman in Newsweek in 1975, "professed contin loyalty to Nixon and yet seemed at moments almost eager to distance himself from him."

A related phrase is out of the loop, which is the condition you are in when all your colleagues have distanced themselves from you. "A lot of the people he cut out of the loop are gunning for him." a White House aide was quoted as saying about Donald Regan. The *loop* was a term in electrical circuitry that was adopted by automation theorists to describe operations in which a closed loop provided the machine the feedback to control itself. Now to be in the loop is to be in the circle of power, and to be out of the loop is not to have to worry about a special prosecutor coming after

The long self-distancing runners of today find their patron in the prophet Isaiah, who coined a memorable phrase in quoting the non-kosher incense-burners who distanced themselves from him: "Stand by thyself, come not near to me; for I am holier than thou."

W E cannot distance ourselves from solecism. Under the relentless pressure of penetrating interrogation, or sweating in the hallways outside Senate hearing rooms, public figures sometimes crack; to those of us in the language dodge, this manifests itself in the form of mixed metaphors, poorly chosen modifiers or unconscious allusions.

"It will be a cold day in Washington," said Senator David (Call Me Dave) Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, "before any more money goes into Nicaragua." The expression is usually a cold day in hell metaphor of unlikelihood; in Washington, there are some fairly cold days and heavy snowfalls. On the other hand, if the senator meant to suggest that Wash. ington, or political life, was hellish, then he is not in error, but merely in the wrong line of work.

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LATE NEWS

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Assessment

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Donald Regan, asked if the sending of arms to from Donald Regan, asked it the sending of arms to fran was the crux of the problem, was quoted in The Wall Street Journal answering: "Yes, and the way they were delivered, and the whole seven yards." There goes his credibility with me, it is the whole nine pares, from the cubic content of a fully-loaded cement truck.

Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security.

Robert C. McFariane, the former national security, adviser who denies going to Tehran on an Irish passport carrying a cake shaped like a key and signed copy of the Bible, testified that President Reagan's concein. for the hostages "was a very leading underpinning of this whole initiative." Underpinning is a good choice of a word here — "a supporting structure" — but leading strikes the wrong note as a modifier. Besic or fundamental problem. mental, maybe; concrete or solid; but leading is at the front of, and not underneath.

EVEN though he had distanced himself from the Iranian dealings, George Shultz used the phrase, shocking to some, in testimony to a House committee. on negotiations with the Soviet Union, in this manner "Clearly, the negotiations were coming toward the short strokes, and the Soviets were beginning to adjust their position." Howard I. Lewis of Bethesda, Mary. land, is among the horrified readers who writes: "Is short strokes one of those figures of speech withexplicitly sexual origins that have inserted themselves into polite conversation?

Yes. In Francis Grose's 1785 Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, the word stroke is used as the noun object of the infinitive in the archaic expression. to take a stroke, which he defined as "to take a bout with a woman," which the Oxford English Dictionary supplement explains is "an act of copulation."

Not every sense of stroke (from strike) is seemal, of the control of the contr

course: the Standard English word covers a single movement in basket-making, similar to a sewing stitch; a strike of the hand or blow delivered by a golf strich; a strike of the hand or blow delivered by a golf club, and the blow to the gong that is the striking of a clock ("stroke of midnight"). In Eric Berne's 1964 "Games People Play," the social psychiatrist wrote: "Stroking may be employed colloquially to denote any act implying recognition of another's presence."

This triendly-gesture sense of stroke surfaced in a motto of toleration: The Houston Chronicle's Texas

Magazine reported in 1973 that the popular saying in a drug-abuse program was "different strokes for different folks," the beginning of which became the basis for the title of the television series, "Diff rent Strokes." Another innocent use of stroke is the movement of a

hand with a brush: in oil painting, the short strokes are meant for close detail, contrasted with the broad brush sort of pointing done by artists and strategists concerned with the big picture.

The slang mean The slang meaning of short strokes, unaccountably, is not defined in the latest slang dictionaries. Nor is its obvious climactic etymon, away from which I avert my eyes in shyness. The phrase is in frequent use and has come to mean "details" or "finishing touches."

New York Times Service

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